The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,200.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Arabia," 1,027 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 13th April, at noon.

	April		April.
Leave Bombay	13	Leave Galle	21
„ Rutnagherry	14	„ Negapatam	23
„ Vingorla	14	„ Pondicherry	24
„ Carwar	15	„ Madras	26
„ Mangalore	16	„ Coconada	28
„ Cannanore	17	„ Vizagapatam	29
„ Calicut	17	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Beypore	17	„ Gopalpore	30
„ Cochin	18		May.
„ Tuticorin	19	„ False Point	1
„ Colombo	20	Arrive Calcutta	2

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Apl.	Apl.	Down.	Apl.	May.
Leave Bombay	5	& 19	Leave Bussorah	23	& 6
„ Kurrachee	9	23	„ Fao	23	7
„ Guadur	10	24	„ Bushire	25	9
„ Muscat	13	27	„ Linga	27	11
„ Bunder Abbas	15	29	„ Bunder Abbas	29	13
„ Linga	16	30		May.	
	May.		„ Muscat	1	15
„ Bushire	19	3	„ Guadur	3	17
„ Fao	20	4	„ Kurrachee	5	19
Arrive Bussorah	21	5	Arrive Bombay	8	22

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The steam-ship "Mahratta," 742 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on Monday, the 12th April, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE steamer "Sir Bartle Frere" will have immediate despatch to the above ports.

For opium, freight, and passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine ship "Earl Russell," well known in the Australian passenger line, owned by Messrs. John Lidgett & Sons, London W. C., Sargant, Commander, having a great portion of her Cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to

BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS, Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1869.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To sail full, or not full, on or before 10th proximo.)

THE A 1 clipper ship "Dilbarree," 1,223 tons register, Walter Hamilton Bisset, R. N. R., Commander, will be despatched as above.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th April 1869.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS, &c.—The Steam Yacht "Reform" will leave the Apollo Bunder every Saturday afternoon, until further notice, at quarter past 4 for the conveyance of Passengers and others to and from the outgoing P. & O. Mail Steamer, returning from the latter at 5 P.M.

Fare.—One Rupee each way. No heavy Luggage can be carried.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "City of Lahore," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship.

Bombay, 1st April 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "British Sovereign," Reed, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Reed will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th April 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Sapphire," Captain Seiders, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Delivery orders, accompanied by bills of lading, to be forwarded for our inspection and countersignature.

BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS, Agents.

Bombay, 7th April 1869.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "Rohilla," Dougall, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Dougall will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th April 1869.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ROSSELET and Co,

Established 1858.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

CORN FLOURS

Received by Weekly Steamer.

BROWN & POLSON'S, & KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Packets of 1 lb. each	0 14	1 0
Do. do. (per dozen only) each	0 12	0 14

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," 2,200 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 21st instant

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home, will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fairs.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The "Bombay Gazette" Overland Summary is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

	Rs. as.
Annual Subscription	12 0
Single Copy	0 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY of TRADE.

Published once a Fortnight.

It contains a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs' Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies and Measures; detailed Price Current of Europe Goods, and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication; and a specially written fortnightly Report on the Bombay Market.

	Rs. as.
Annual Subscription in advance	10 0
Single Copy	0 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

PASSAGE DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

THE magnificent and commodious s. s. "Californian," Captain Watson, is now on the berth for Liverpool, and offers excellent accommodation for passengers, the saloon being extensive and the state-rooms well fitted and airy.

The "Californian" is well-known as a comfortable as well as quick vessel, having been awarded the prize by Government, offered for the quickest run during the Abyssinian Expedition, and offering a table liberally supplied. Passengers may rely on receiving every attention on board.

Those making engagements by the above steamer should be in readiness to embark not later than 29th April 1869. For passage apply to

G. F. PIM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, April, 1869.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. "Golconda" has brought the cargoes of the following vessels:—

Accelerated cargo ex
s. s. "Delhi," from Southampton, 13th March.
„ "Nyanza," from Marseilles, 21st March.
Unaccelerated cargo ex
s. s. "Bangalore," from Southampton, 6th March.
„ "Iberian," from Liverpool, 10th March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 9th April 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "City of Venice," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will [illegible]

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "City of Venice."

Bombay, 9th April 1869.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE.—All port dues at Port Canning have been reduced to half the Calcutta rates. Port dues for sea-going vessels are two annas per ton, and for vessels in ballast one and a half annas per ton.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE BLAIN, Manager.

Bombay, 9th April 1869.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice that an Adjourned Quarterly Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday the 14th day of April instant, at 3 o'clock precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held on Monday, the 5th instant.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 9th April 1869.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Auction Sale of the George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) in Liquidation, will take place on Monday next, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises at Parell, when the building and ground will be sold only.

The machinery, materials, and stones belonging to, and connected with the above, will be sold on Tuesday next, the 13th instant at 2 P.M. on the premises.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

9th April 1869.

TIFFIN BASKETS,

Of stout wicker work, completely fitted with Knives, Forks, Plates, Bottles, Muffineers, &c.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
For the use of two persons	18 0	20 0
„ three „	30 0	33 0
„ four „	36 0	40 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—At a Meeting of the Bombay Bench of Justices, on the 22nd ultimo, Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner, remarked as follows:—

"He had now 700 Kerosine Lamps" (referring to our Lamps) "and by and bye they would have more." He also said that "when the Municipality had more Kerosine Lamps on hand they "could intimate to the Gas Company to take their burning ma-"terials out of the Municipality's Lamps, for the Municipality "could supply themselves from Kerosine."

The above very valuable testimony as to the advantages of Kerosine over Gas, or any Oil extant, has been corroborated by other Municipalities we have supplied with Lamps during the past year.

The Commissary General of the Army has also reported favourably upon these Lamps for Barrack lighting.

In fact for any out-door lighting where a light is required, that neither wind or rain effects, or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c. this Lamp is invaluable. The cost of maintaining these Lights is less than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and very much less than Gas.

Further particulars may be had on application to the undersigned, who have large shipments of Kerosine Oil Street Lamps in progress, both Overland and via the Cape.

FARNHAM & Co.

2, Apollo Street, Bombay, 1st January 1869.

No Pieces from this Catalogue can be taken back or Exchanged. Exchange at 2s. per Rupee.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHEMISTS;

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

of each of the Company's establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch. All new Chemicals and Drugs are procured immediately on their introduction into Medical Practice, which from their connection with the leading London Houses, TREACHER & Co. are enabled to learn at the earliest. Correspondents may rely upon expeditious attention to their demands.

DOMESTIC INVALID APPLIANCES.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS

(Infant's and Invalid's Foods, &c.)

IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

MEDICINE CHESTS

in

Leather, Mahogany, Oak and Japanned Tin.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of the most useful and portable patterns—the result of long experience of the requirements of Travellers and Upcountry Residents—suitable for Individual, Family, or Professional use.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

(The only House in the Presidency.)

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES AND PERFUMERY.

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES,

Cataract, Concave, Convex, Coloured, Railway, Mounted in Gold or Steel;

A LARGE ASSORTMENT; WARRANTED REAL BRAZILLIA PEBBLE.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,

By Coxeter, Maw and Son, and other

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.

Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.

Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints. See List.

Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.

Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.

Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.

Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.

Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.

East India Madeira, of magnificent character.

Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.

Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.

Geneva, best Dutch.

Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.

Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.

Johannisberger, a rècherchè Cabinet Wine.

Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.

Moselle Nonpareil and Muscatel, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.

Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.

Macon, cheap dinner Burgundy.

Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.

Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.

Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)

Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.

Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.

Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.

Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.

(Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders.)

Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.

Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.

Xeres or Sherry Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.

Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.

Zara, Maraschino di, a choice Italian Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozens, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the year 1842; and in Bordeaux and London 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Barclay and Perkin's Porter, bottled by J. W. Bridges and Sons, London.

Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints, „ 3½ „

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30 per dozen.
Whiskey	'Dunville's V.R.'	„ 18 „
Clarets	'Medoc'	„ 10 „
Do.	'Lormont'	„ 12 „

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

CLARET FOR SALE, to close a consignment, a fine Breakfast Claret, sound and clear.

Per dozen quarts Rs. 9 8

Also for sale, Champagne (Moët and Chandon) Brandies, Vermouth, &c., &c. Apply to

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co., 3 Bazaar Gate Street.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at		Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux „	Do.	„ 18 „
Cognac „	Do.	„ 16 „

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1 doz. each	
Do.	Pints do.	2	„
Moselle	Quarts do.	1	„
Do.	Pints do.	2	„
Hock	(Hockheimer) Quarts. do.	1	„
Do.	(Marcobrunner) Qts. do.	1	„
Eau De Cologne		6 Bottles in a Box.	

Also,

Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block:

Superior Larose Claret in cases of 1 doz. each.
Do. ... (St. Julien) ... 1 „

W. NICOL & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON.

Messrs Owen and Okell, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines:—

		Quarts per doz.	Pints per doz.
SHERRIES.	Charles Tovey's No. 3	Rs. 24	Rs. —
	Charles Tovey's „ 2	„ 32	„ 17
	Charles Tovey's „ 1	„ 40	„ 21
	"3 Crowns" Solera	„ 44	„ 23
	C. T.'s Amontillado No. 2 Amo	„ 28	„ —
CLARETS.	Charles Tovey's No. 4	„ 15	„ —
	Charles Tovey's „ 3	„ 20	„ 11
	Charles Tovey's „ 2 c	„ 24	„ 13
	Charles Tovey's „ 2 B	„ 30	„ 16
	Charles Tovey's „ 2	„ 36	„ 19
	Charles Tovey's „ 1	„ 40	„ 21
SAUTERNES.	Charles Tovey's 1864	„ 25	„ 13½
MOSELLES.	Sparkling Moselle Muscatel	„ 36	„ 19
HOCK.	Sparkling Die Perle des Rheims	„ 40	„ 21
BRANDY.	Charles Tovey's, Cognac No. 3	„ 20	„ —
HOLLANDS.	Geneva fine proof. Case of 15 squares Rs. 26.		

Orders for the undermentioned shipments (*shortly expected to arrive*) can now be registered:—

Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux, White and Red Burgundies, Champagne, Cognac, Claret.

Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux, Champagne, Claret.

Per "Star of the South," from London, Moselle.

Per "Hindustan" from London. Islay, Malt, and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom, Port.

Per "British Admiral" from London. Sherry.

Per "Coldinghame" from London. Gin Sherry.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.
Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned.

CHAMPAGNE

			Rs.
Champagne	Titus Newhouse	Quarts	18
do. Rose	F. Wegelin	„	20
do.	B. & E. Perrier	„	36

SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.

Sparkling Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann	Quarts	42
do. Hock	do.	„	23
do. Moselle	do.	„	22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do.	„	22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse	„	30
do. Moselle No. 2	do.	Pints	31
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Quarts	22
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Pints	23

STILL HOCK.

Queen Victoria Vineyard	G. M. Pabstmann Son	Quarts	54
do.	do.	„	48
Marcobrunner	do.	„	30
Boxbentel Steinwein	do.	„	24
Liobfraumilch	Gobr. Schmits	„	18
Hochheimer	do.	„	26
Schloss Johannisberg	do.	„	32
Rudesheimer	do.	„	36

CLARETS.

Bages Pauliac	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	„	34
Milon Pauliac	do.	„	34
Clos Fourlet St. Emillion	do.	„	28
Vrai canon	H. & C. Balaresque.	„	24
Chateau de Frauds	do.	„	19
Chateau Larose	H. Hernozant & Co.	„	24
Chateau Leoville	do.	„	19
Baumes Sauterne Superior Montheuil	Franc fils Aine do.	„	36
Chateau Bel Air St. Julien Medoc	do.	„	24
Chateau Delorme Margaux	do.	„	24

SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.

Sherry No. 4	Titus Newhouse	Quarts	26
Old Champagne Cognac	H. & C. Balaresque.	„	22
Brandy	H. Hibelot & Co	„	20
do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	„	24
Old Cognac	do.	„	30
Absinthe	do.	„	30
Burgundy Porto	do.	„	12
do.	do.	„	16
Best Old Cognac	do.	„	30
do.	Blanchy Freres & Co	„	30
Brandy	John Bakes	„	15
Bonekamp of Maagbitter	H. Underberg Albrecht	„	20
Magenbitter	Idocius Roberts	„	20

Terms—Cash.

Bombay, January 1869. VOLKART BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO K.P.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT. — BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
Balbriggan embossed Silk od.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	„ 20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	„ 6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
India Gauze Pants	7	„ 8
Grey Merino Pants	6	„ 8
Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT. — BADHAM'S SHIRTS

	Rs. as.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45 0
White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60,	65 0
Do. Dress Do.	75 0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10 8
Do. all Wool „	10 0
Do. Cashmere „	10 8
Spun Silk Shirts	12 8
French Printed Shirts per dozen	70 0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25 0
Cashmere Do. „	20 0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20 0
Prince of Wales Do. „	18 0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8 8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT. — BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

		Rs. as.
The Pall Mall	per dozen	7 0
do with Tie	„	7 8
The Belgian	„	7 0
do. with Tie	„	7 8
The Shakspear	„	7 0
do. with Tie	„	7 8
The Regent	„	7 0
The Indian	„	7 0
The Improved West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT. — BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

	Rs. as.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3 0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3 8
The Bond Street do.	3 8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4 0
An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties	
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2 8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5 0
The United Service Brace	3 0
Bridle Leather Belts	3 0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes	
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons	
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen	12-8 to 25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders	16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs „	32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires Plain	15	to 30
„ „ Chased	15	„ 30
„ „ Enameled	16	„ 30
„ Sleeve Links	18	„ 30
„ Shirt Studs	14	„ 30
„ Scarf Rings	8	„ 12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	„ 30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	„ 70
Railway Portmanteaus	16	„ 30
Leather Bags [illegible]	12	„ 50
Railway Rugs		

Whitney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT. — ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

		Rs. as.
Paris Hats		14 0
Drab Shell Felt		10 8
The Celt Black and Drabs		8 8
The Jerome	do.	7 8
The Cantab	do.	7 8
The Isis	do.	7 8
The Derby	do.	7 8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY { Hunting, Patent Inner Bands. „ Turban „ lined Cork. „ Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes's Patent, best quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S } Black Velvet Hats Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies Kid Gloves Rs. 2 As. 8.

Gent.'s	Gent.'s	
Military Doe.	Lisle Threa	Black.
Dogskin.	White.	Drabs assorted.
Driving Gloves.	Straw.	French Dog Skin
Drab Norway.	Lavender.	

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent.'s Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies' Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company, Indian Hosiers.

P. GRANT AND SON,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA

1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

NEW GOODS SUITABLE for the WARM SEASON.—Geo. Nicoll & Co. have the pleasure to announce they have just received Overland—

Gent's Glove Kid E. Boots.
„ Morocco Stanley Boots.
„ Calf Elastic do. Light.
„ En'd Golosh, Cloth Top, False Button Boots.
„ Buckskin and Russett Boots.
„ Glove Kid Shoes.

Bombay, 7th April 1869.

3, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

MRS. HERN begs to intimate that she has considerably reduced the prices of all her Goods, so as to prevent as much as possible the trouble and expense of packing for the monsoon.

MRS. HERN

takes this opportunity of mentioning that a still further reduction will be made on cash payments.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS

Must be accompanied by a Remittance.

TRADE WITHOUT BOOKS.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVANTAGES TO PURCHASERS.

BULL AND Co.,

DRAPERS, TAILORS, OUTFITTERS AND HOSIERS,

NO. 2 HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, OPPOSITE TO

MESSRS. CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

Having for a long while felt the want of a Drapery and Tailoring Department conducted on a system ensuring the advantages of obtaining first class goods at a moment's notice at very moderate prices, Bull and Co. have opened their abovementioned establishment, which they have every reason to believe will supply such want.

Bull & Co. being desirous of giving a fair trial to the system they have now, after a deal of consideration, adopted, they are determined to leave profit entirely out of consideration, and will sell only first class goods and at the cheapest possible rates for cash only.

BULL & Co.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS.—A. ALLAN'S Selections from the English, Scotch, and Foreign Markets have just been landed, and from the superior quality, and variety of the newest Patterns Manufactured, he begs to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he is prepared to satisfy their demands with the latest novelty and a good fit in the bargain.

A. ALLAN having purchased a job lot, of silk mixed Tweeds, he now offers to make suits of them at prices never before offered in Bombay.

Fancy Dark Silk Mixed Suits		Rs. 35
Do. do. do.	Double Breasted Coats	„ 18
Do. do do	Trousers	„ 12

A few light Tweeds Suits from Rs. 20 and upwards.

MILITARY STAFF, &c.

Superfine Scarlet Cloth, the finest texture exposed in the Exhibition, Paris, specially adopted for India.

The New Regulation Full Dress Tunic for Infantry.
Do. do. Sash, and Sword Belt do.
Do. do. Gold Lace and Collar Ornaments do.
Do. do. Cork Helmets, and Staff Corps Belts.
Patrol Jackets for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern Shirts, and Embroidered Shirts Fronts, Rich Silk Scarfs, Neck Ties and Collars.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds, and Balmoral Bonnets, Railway Wrappers, Travelling Caps and Coupling Straps.

New Pattern Carpets and Sofa Rugs.

Overland Trunks all Sizes, Courier Bags.

MASONIC CLOTHING.

17, Apollo Street, Bombay. A. ALLAN.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE IRISH UNION THEATRICAL CLUB.

MONDAY, 12th APRIL 1869.

The Amateurs of the Irish Union Theatrical Club most respectfully beg to announce to the Public that they will make their second appearance on the boards of the Grant Road Theatre on the above Evening, when will be repeated the much-admired and romantic Drama in two Acts, by Thomas Egerton Wilks, entitled,

MICHAEL ERLE, THE MANIAC LOVER,

OR THE

FAYRE LASSE OF LICHFIELD.

DANCE AND COMIC SONG.

The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the Screaming Farce, entitled,

THE WIDOW'S VICTIM.

In one Act.

By the kind permission of Colonel H. Torrens, and Officers, the Band of H. M.'s 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers will be in attendance.

Doors open at half past 8, performance to commence at 9 P.M. precisely.

Tickets to be had at the "Catholic Examiner" Press Office, Fort, and at the Box Office at the Grant Road Theatre on the night of the Performance.

RATES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5
Stalls	„ 3
Gallery	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

It is respectfully intimated to the Public that the proceeds are entirely for the benefit of St. Xavier's College.

P. HEAVY, for Manager.

DAVE CARSON'S

DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY

WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION and TUNING.—Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that he will be happy to give Instruction on the Piano and Tune any Pianos that may require Tuning.

Terms.

Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson,
Fort, Colaba or Malabar Hill Rs. 20 per mensem.
Do. do. Byculla or Mazagon „ 15 „
Tuning Pianos „ 7 „
Attending Parties either as an Accompanyist or for Dance Music „ 20 „
Terms arranged with Families.

Any communication addressed to Mr. John H. Willy at his residence, No. 6 Clare Road, Byculla, will be punctually attended to.

Mr. Willy begs to state that he travelled with the celebrated Distin Family (the performers on the Saxe Horns) as Solo Pianist and Accompanyist for a period of eight years, all over England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, France, Germany, America, and Canada, and had the honor of performing with them twice before Her Majesty, once at Buckingham Palace, and once at Balmoral.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION & TUNING.

Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that, being continually asked the reason why he does not continue as Musical Instructor to the Diocesan School, Byculla, takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public that the new Head Mistress desired to have the Musical arrangements herself, and has appointed a Lady Amateur as Musical Teacher. Mr. Willy is happy to state that nearly all his Pupils who had instruction from him at the School are continuing the Lessons at their private residences, although of course at a greater expense to them. Mr. Willy is glad to state that he gave great satisfaction both to the Head Master and Mistress, and is sorry to say the latter resigned on account of failing health.

Diocesan School, Byculla, 2nd March 1869.

I hereby certify that Mr. J. H. Willy acted as Teacher of Music in the above School for six months to my entire satisfaction. He has always been most assiduous in his endeavours to secure the improvement of his Pupils and most patient in his treatment of them. He leaves the School on account of fresh arrangements which render his services unnecessary.

EDW. DU BOIS,
Head Master, Diocesan School, Byculla.

6, Clare Road, Byculla.

THE Advertiser (an Englishman) desires a re-engagement. He has had considerable experience in retail business both in India and at home, has a thorough knowledge of general business, and is fully competent to undertake the management of a branch or agency. Testimonials of the highest respectability will be given, and a guarantee if necessary. Address Q. Q. care of the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.—THE CUTCH FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited).—Holders of shares in the above Company (under liquidation) entitled to the 1st and 2nd di[illegible] which date they will be excluded from the abovenamed dividends, and also in the final and third one about to be declared.

G. S. CLAY,
CURSONDASS NENSEE. } Liquidators.

Bombay, 12th March 1869.

TENDER for WAX CLOTH, &c.—Notice is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders for the supply for one year of wax cloth, wrapping cloth, country sealing wax, twine, gunny, dammer, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office will be received by the undersigned on the 28th instant at 12 o'clock noon.

Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

Samples of the articles to be supplied, and forms of tender can be seen, and further particulars known by personal application at this office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay General Post Office, 1st April 1869.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Registered Shareholders of the Viegas Slip Company (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6 Bombay Green, Fort, on Monday the 19th day of April 1869, at the hour of 2 in the afternoon, to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the report of the Directors and the audited balance sheet of the Company for the year ending 28th February 1869.
2nd. To declare a dividend.
3rd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 10th to 21st April 1869, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZ, Secretary.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the matter of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited).

Upon reading the affidavit of the Official Liquidator, sworn the thirteenth day of March instant, I order that those shareholders who paid the second call of rupees one hundred per share, made by the Directors on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, send to the Official Liquidator, at his office, No. 30 Meadow Street, within the Fort, Bombay, on or before the first day of May next, their claims, if any, to have their contributions equalized with those of the shareholders who did not pay said call, but only fifty rupees or half thereof, and that in default the Liquidator may proceed to close the Liquidation and obtain an order for the dissolution of the Company. I further direct that this order be published three times in the "Bombay Government Gazette," three times weekly in the English Newspapers, in the "Bombay Sumachar," and "Indu Prakash" previous to said date.—Dated this 15th day of March 1869.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

DALLAS & Co.,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited).

NOTICE.—HENRY S. KING & Co.'s (late Smith, Elder, & Co.'s) Bombay Agency.

Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., of London, have the pleasure to announce that they have established a Branch Firm in Bombay, under the style of King, King, & Co., by whom their Agency in that place will in future be conducted.

WITH reference to the above, Messrs. J. A. Brown & Co. have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London, and the Power of Attorney hitherto held by Mr. James Alexander Brown from Mr. Henry Samuel King has been cancelled.

HENRY SAMUEL KING,
By his Attorney CHARLES DANKS.

Bombay, 18th March 1869.

KING, KING, & Co.

HAVE the pleasure to announce, with reference to the above notices, that they have taken offices at No. 6 Church Lane, where they will in future conduct the Agency of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (late "Smith, Elder, & Co.)" East India, Army, and Civil Service Agents, London.

All communications addressed to them will receive prompt attention.

Orders and remittances for the London Firm received and transmitted by every Mail.

Orders from Up-Country for execution in Bombay carefully attended to.

KING, KING, & Co., Agents, Bombay.

HENRY S. KING & Co, (late Smith, Elder, & Co.) East India, Army, and Civil Service Agents, 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall, London.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—Sale of a Mansion, Dwelling House, and Landed Property at Ootacamund. To be sold (under instructions from the Mortgagees acting under a power of sale) by Public Auction, towards the end of May, on a day to be fixed hereafter, unless previously disposed of by private sale or redeemed by the Mortgagor, in two lots.

Lot No. 1.

That capacious and superior terraced built Mansion on a stone foundation, known as the "Cedars," situated on the south-west side of the Lake, and within half a mile of the new Church, in the midst of beautiful grounds, together with numerous substantially constructed out-offices.

This Mansion comprises a very fine spacious hall, a handsome dining-room, pantry, study, two drawing-rooms, three beautiful bed-rooms, and ample dressing and bath-room accommodation, with excellent godowns, two large kitchens, a capital larder and two store-rooms, with two bed-rooms downstairs.

The out-houses comprise a large coach-house, extensive stabling, a gram shed, a servants' godown, six pig styes, a cow shed, a shed for bullocks and two lodges.

The grounds measure forty-three acres, one rood, twenty-two perches, and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 2.

That very desirable and valuable property known as "Awdry House," situated on the south west side of the Lake, in the vicinity of the "Cedars." The house is a substantial terraced building, recently repaired, and in very good order, affording plenty of accommodation suitable for all requisite purposes.

There are a dining and drawing-room, conservatory, two large and three small bed-rooms, five dressing and six bath-rooms, also a Matey's room.

There is excellent stabling for six horses, a coach-house, two kitchens, and ample godowns.

The grounds measure fifteen cawnies, twenty-two grounds, and two hundred and twenty-six square feet or thereabouts.

More detailed particulars will appear in future advertisements.

The title-deeds and ground plans can be inspected, and further particulars relative to the above properties can be obtained, on application to the undersigned.

PARRY & Co.,
Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, "Limited," Madras.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have this day authorised Mr. Harry Hibbert to sign our Firm per procuration.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

Bombay, 27th March 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE.—The Public are informed that a Telegraph Office at the Kistna is opened for the receipt and despatch of Messages.

JOHN BLACKWELL,
Telegraph Superintendent.

Byculla, 7th April 1869.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, and STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, Limited, (Under Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that a third and final distribution of assets, at the rate of Rs. 4-2 annas per share, will be payable on or after the 12th instant, at the office of Messrs Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Solicitors, on producing the receipts for the 1st call or certificates given by the Liquidators.

This dividend will not be payable on those shares standing in the names of parties who are in any way indebted to the Corporation.

Those who have not received the 1st and 2nd dividends are requested to apply at once for the same, otherwise their claim wil be forfeited.

G. S. CLAY,
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 6th April 1869.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, on Thursday the 29th instant, Her Majesty's Receiving Ship "Ajdaha," of 1,440 tons burthen, coppered and copper and iron fastened, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale—The sale of the vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government. A deposit of 10 per cent to be paid down at the time of sale, and security given by the purchaser for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer, or the deposit money will be forfeited and the vessel resold at the risk and loss of the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut. late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 8th April 1869.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

D. S. KEMP and COMPANY'S HOUSEHOLD WINES.

D. S. K. & Co. have just landed and cleared the first shipment of their HOUSEHOLD WINES, which have been selected by them from repeated sample shipments, and are guaranteed to be sound and (for the price) of exceptionally good quality:—

HOUSEHOLD SHERRY—Red Seal	Rs. 21 per doz.
Do Yellow Seal	19 „
HOUSEHOLD PORT	20 „
HOUSEHOLD CLARET, Bottled by D. S. K. & Co. A light, sound, and really delicate Breakfast Wine	9 „

D. S. K. & Co. are introducing the above in conformity with the laudable spirit of retrenchment which now obtains; and have much confidence in inviting a trial.

The HOUSEHOLD CLARET is still in cask. Orders for it will therefore be registered and executed after a few days.

5 Elphinstone Circle, March, 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. S. KEMP and COMPANY'S MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

Koussein.
Curare.
Propylamine: said to be a specific for Gout.
Bichlorde of Methyline.
Richardson's Styptic Colloid.
Collodium Vesicans.
Ul. Gynocardia (Chaulmogra Oil).
Liquor Chirettinæ (Kemp), one drachm equal to five ounces Infusum Chirettæ. The best preparation extant.
Eye Douches, Hanging and Elastic.
Pessaries, Hodges', Greenhaugh's, and India Rubber.
Atkin's Clinical Thermometers.
Cassellas' Maximum and Minimum Thermometers.
Do. New Mercurial Minimum Thermometer.
Rain Guages.
Throat Syringes.
Griffin's Chemical Handicraft.
Attfield's Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
Magnesium Wire.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
March, 1869. Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s [illegible] and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici)	12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MANILLA CIGARS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SELECTION.

A few cases of each of the following, which we guarantee as very choice, have been received.

Consumers will find it advantageous to lay in a stock for future consumption, as these Cigars are the finest we have yet had.

No. 1 Cigar Shape
„ 2 Do. Do.
„ „ Cheroot Do.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S

PANCREATINE AND PANCREATIC EMULSION

for the digestion of Cod Liver Oil,

"Palatable and more permanent in its effects than Cod Liver Oil."—Dr. Dobell on Turberculosis.

"Reports of 185 Cases of Consumption treated with Pancreatic Emulsion."—See Lancet, Nov. 11 and 18, 1865, and Nov. 17, 1866.

"The Pancreatic Preparations are in high favour."—Medical Times and Gazette.

"I have not seen any Pancreatic Preparations that can be relied upon except Savory and Moore's."—Dr. Dobell on First Stage of Consumption.

Pancreatine	Cash Rs. 1 12	Credit	Rs. 2 8
Pancreatic Emulsion	Cash „ 3 0	Credit	„ 3 0

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

COCOA.

The purity and delicacy of

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA

have secured for it, in England and India, an unequalled and ever-increasing sale for the past TWENTY YEARS.

As a nutritious diet drink for invalids predisposed to dyspepsia or biliary derangement, it is far superior to Tea or Coffee; and for all sick or sound, it is the best possible beverage to use for the Chota Hasri.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
In sealed canisters of 1 and 2 lbs. each, p. lb	1 4	1 8

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR CLEANING GLOVES,

and renovating textile fabrics, the most useful preparation is

MacDOUGALL'S ETHERODYNE.

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31	Grand Sonata, Op. 109, in E	5 0
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Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	217 to 218

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Five-and-a-half per cent	112 to 113¼
Five per cent	108½
Four per cent	93¾ nl.
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Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	99

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Mercantile Bills	10 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	222
Bar Silver	,,	106-10
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16-9-0
Australian Gold	,,	16-9-0

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 9.

Fraser, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Hydrabad.
Bolton, Lieutenant Colonel, Acting A. Quarter Master General, on leave, from Kamptee.
Cullinan, Assistant Surgeon, 1st Madras Infantry, on leave, from from Kamptee.
Butler, Lieutenant, 22nd Regiment, on duty, from Matheran.
Dickins, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Thunder, Ensign, 38th Foot, from England.
Hope, Cornet, 18th Hussars, to join, from England.
Bates, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Meerut.
Arnott, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, to join, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL

Menteith, Cornet, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on duty, to Mhow.
Campbell, Major, 22nd Regiment N. I., on leave, to Matheran.
Shortt, Major, Political Department, on duty, to Kutch.

The following Officers will leave to-day for England:—
Bates, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough.
Mckenzie, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on sick leave.
Howard, Captain, 18th Hussars, on Medical Board.
ines, Lieutenant Adjutant, 18th Hussars, on Medical Board.
Fraser, Major, Staff Corps, on leave.
Plumptre, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on furlough.
Jones, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough.
Strong, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp, Umballa, 22nd March 1869.

Rank is assigned to the undermentioned Officer:—

90th Foot.—Lieutenant L. W. Wilmer to be Captain, from the 23rd of October 1867.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, subject to confirmation by Her Majesty:—

19th Foot.—Ensign Alfred W. H. Hornsby to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bredin, admitted a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 23rd February 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

12th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant M. J. Moore, from 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 9th Bengal Cavalry, to be Adjutant, vice McNair, who has vacated on promotion. Dated 12th March 1869.

Darjeeling Convalescent Depot.—Major and Local Lieutenant Colonel J. D'O. Baring, 107th Foot, to be Commandant, vice Clifford, whose term will expire on the 1st April ensuing. Dated 12th March 1869.

Head Quarters, Camp Umballa, 24th March 1869.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Jhelum Station order, dated the 8th December last, appointing Lieutenant G. W. Willock, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as Station Staff, in addition to his other duties.

Oude Division order, dated the 15th December last, directing Assistant Surgeon T. M. Kirkwood, 102nd Foot, to proceed with invalids to Cawnpore or, if necessary, to Allahabad, or until relieved of the medical charge by Assistant Surgeon F. Howard, M. D.

Presidency Division order, dated the 22nd January last, directing Assistant Surgeon D. D. Cunningham, M.B., recently arrived from England, to do duty at the Presidency General Hospital.

Fyzabad Brigade order, dated the 27th January last, appointing Colonel H. Nicoll, Bengal Staff Corps, to assume command of the station, in the room of Colonel A. H. L. Wyatt.

Sirhind Division order, dated the 30th January last, directing Veterinary Surgeon W. Boyde, F. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, to receive charge of the horses of the brigade from Veterinary Surgeon J. Reilly.

Meerut Division order, dated the 4th ultimo, re-attaching Captain W. Howey to the 14th Bengal Cavalry, with effect from the 15th January last.

Benares Garrison order, dated the 1st ultimo, appointing ... A. Fisher, 5th Native Infantry, to assume command ... at Benares.

Rawul Pindee ... order, dated the 3rd ultimo, appointing Colonel R. Ole ... command the garrison, on ..., 1st Battalion, 19th Foot, to G. V. Maxwell, C.B., whose tour ... of Brigadier General ... arrival of Brigadier General ... Foot, or until further orders.

4th Hussars.—Regimental order, dated the 6th ultimo, appointing Cornet E. Willi... to act as Paymaster, under the instruction of the Committee of Paymastership, in the room of Lieutenant F. H. Maitland.

19th Hussars.—Regimental order, dated the 2nd ultimo, appointing Lieutenant J. Nethercote to act as Adjutant to the left wing, in the room of Cornet S. D. Barrow, appointed to another situation.

3rd Battn. Rifle Brigade.—Regimental order, dated the 2nd ultimo, appointing Ensign C. J. Knott to act as Quartermaster, during the absence of Quartermaster J. Clarke, proceeded to Calcutta.

58th Foot.—Regimental order, dated the 29th September last, appointing Captain J. V. Hesse to officiate as Interpreter, with effect from the 1st August preceding, during the absence of Captain G. Marriner, there being no qualified officer available.

20th Native Infantry.—Regimental order, dated the 14th January last, making the following appointments on the departure of Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Brownlow, C.B., Commandant:—

Major R. G. Rogers, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant.

Captain H. W. Gordon, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Captain J. Bartleman, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lieutenant G. M. D. Hill, Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant.

Lieutenant W. H. Meiklejohn, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties.

43rd Native Infantry.—Regimental order, dated the 26th January last, making the following arrangements, with effect from the 21st idem, in the room of Major C. D. S. Clarke, officiating Commandant, proceeded on leave:—

Major A. Blunt, Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant.

Lieutenant G. H. Jackson, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Lieutenant J. G. M. DeL. Bean, Quartermaster, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lieutenant C. N. Teed to Officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties.

3rd Goorkhas.—Regimental order, dated the 10th ultimo, making the following appointments, in room of Major A. Paterson, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, proceeded on furlough:—

Major H. H. Lyster, V.C., Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Captain G. C. Gregory, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lieutenant R. E. K. Money, Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant.

Lieutenant C. S. Morrison, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster.

Lieutenant E. D. Smith, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate 1st Wing Subaltern.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—9TH APRIL.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2-0-0 per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
Overland	Cotton	£7 5s. 0d. to £7 10s. p. 40 c. ft.
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 8 to 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 20 to 25 per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5 per ton
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas per bag.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Ellen	Hunter	Newcastle, Oct. 10.
	M.S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Goa, April 6.
	Golconda (s)	Wilkinson	Suez, March 28.
	City of Venice	Sodens	Glasgow, Dec. 17.
	Bocaree	Nacoda	Cochin, March 13.

DEPARTURE.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Ellisif	Hauge	Akyab.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Hunter, of the barque "Ellen," reports having, on February 24, signalled the ship "Lena" lat. 2-5 S., long. 80-9 E.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Northumbria, Knight, to Liverpool.
Ship Wm. Ritson, Brough, to Colombo.
Ship Khorasan, Wilson, to Colombo.
Ship Colombo, McMillen, to Liverpool.
Steamer Lord Clyde, Hewitt, to Cutch.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Goa.
Ship City of Lahore, to Liverpool.
Ship Royal Adelaide, to Liverpool.
Ship Oberon, to Liverpool.
Ship Kate Gregory, to Moulmein.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April 4 Sattara (s) ... Patterson ... Bombay, Mar. 16.
Arratoon Apcar (s) ... DeSmidt ... Hongkong, Mar. 20.
Rangoon (s) ... Starratt ... Moulmein, Mar. 27.
Iron Duke ... Parry ... London, Nov. 26.

DEPARTURES.

April 4 Rozelle ... — ... —
Royal George ... — ... —

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April 2 Wolverein ... Munday ... Pondicherry.
3 Simla (s) ... Ward ... Calcutta.
4 Kim Yeang Choon ... Uhen ... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

April 4 King Herold ... Murray ... London.
Simla (s) ... Ward ... Suez.

STEAM-SHIP "KRISHNA," having arrived with cargo ex "Atlantic," from Liverpool, 7th March, Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading at the office of the undersigned and to take early delivery of their goods at Boree Bunder.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

9th April 1869.

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The Board makes grants to Diocesan School Byculla, St. Peter's School Mazagon, Bishop's School Poona, Poona Girls' Schools, Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 400 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 242.

The Board has also agreed to help to establish a School for the Children of Military Pensioners at Panchgunny.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by Rev. G. C. Reynell, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid on application to Mr. F. Valladares.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 24th October 1868.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see the

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

PICKERING—March 19th, at No. 4 Finsbury Square, London, the wife of Mr. Jas. G. Pickering, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CRAWFORD—April 3rd, at Kurrachee, the wife of Lieutenant Crawford, District Superintendent Police, Hydrabad, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

WARD—April 2nd, at Burdwan, the wife of W. E. Ward, Esq., C.S., of a son.

MADRAS

BIRTHS.

MOBERLY—April 3rd, at Madras, the wife of Captain C. M. Moberly, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.
RENTON—March 26th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Major Renton, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

BOULTON—March 31st, at Agra, the wife of Assistant Surgeon E. J. Boulton, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
WILD—April 5th, at Allahabad, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Wild, of a son.
NEWMARCH—April 5th, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain G. Newmarch, R.E., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SHACKELL—HŒRNLE—April 2nd, at Saint Thomas's Church, Meerut, by the father of the bride, the Rev. H. W. Shackell, C. M. S., to Emma Mathildé Wilhelminé, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. T. Hœrnlé, C. M. S.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1869.

THE *Times of India* has, we think, misread the telegram it received a couple of days ago from Calcutta with regard to the report of the Deputy Controller General on the Bombay Agency of the Bank of Bengal. It is certain that "a mere administrative functionary," to use our contemporary's words, would not be allowed "to become the exponent of the Supreme "Government in a matter on which hangs the "whole question of the Indian Presidency "banks;" and the clear meaning of the telegram is that the Deputy Controller General has sent in a report, and that, in forwarding that report to the Secretary of State, the Supreme Government say they cannot recommend the withdrawal of the Agency. The natural inference, indeed, from the wording of the telegram would be, that Mr. Gay, the Deputy Controller General, had advised the withdrawal of the Agency, but had been overruled by the Supreme Government; and the fact that Mr. Gay has only recently gone to Calcutta from Bombay, and is believed to be quite free from Bengali influence, lends confirmation to this view of the case. The *Indian Daily News*, too, of the 6th inst., merely says that Mr. E. Gay was "deputed "to report on the nature of the business carried "on by the Agency," and that "his report has "been submitted, and a copy forwarded to the "Secretary of State, with the opinion of the "Government of India, that they do not feel "themselves in a position at present to recom- "mend the withdrawal of the Agency." Our contemporary has therefore apparently been somewhat hasty in denouncing Mr. Gay. The *Times of India* does injustice, also, to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald in assuming that the public of Bombay is not satisfied "that its Govern- "ment has done all that it can in this matter." has pleaded the case of the New Bank of Bombay most warmly in his communications with the Supreme Government and the Secretary of State, and that he has been unceasing in remonstrances against the obstinate determination of the Calcutta officials to maintain the Bengal Agency here. These remonstrances have hitherto been fruitless; but at all events Sir S. Fitzgerald is without blame in the matter.

THAT the cost of the Abyssinian war should form the theme of some sharp debates in the House of Commons was to be expected. There were, from the beginning, plenty of persons who objected to the expedition, many who thought it could be done cheaply, and a few who were vehemently of opinion that the "job" could be done by methods as hazardous as they were fantastic. All these persons were annoyed at the complete success, and still more at the dramatic termination of the enterprise, and they have never ceased from the congenial labour of detraction. Then the late Government were never tired of singing their own praises, and showing how successful *they* had been in Abyssinia, all with a view to electioneering, and retributive criticism in the House of Commons was certain to follow. Mr. Gladstone's economical mind must shudder at the bill, and as to Mr. Lowe, he predicted failure, indulged in a grotesque exaggeration of insurmountable difficulties, and talked such a heap of clever nonsense about the project, that, with his cynical nature, a perfunctory treatment of the subject from him was inevitable. To Mr. White, a man of no authority in the House of Commons, and to Sir Patrick O'Brien, a well-meaning person of no weight, the big bill was a perfect god-send. It afforded means of cheaply earning popularity, and at the same time of having a fling at the Tories. But when the House comes to consider the whole question in all its bearings, we have no doubt at all that the expenditure and its authors will get fair play and ample vindication. Sober-minded and far-sighted men will see that complete success, and a rapid extrication of the whole force within a year, were cheaply purchased at the cost of eight or nine millions. They will be sure to reflect that had the old penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policy been followed the British army might have been in Abyssinia at this moment. They will remember how often we have starved our military expeditions, and have had to pay for the unwisdom; and they will recognize, as they have already recognized, the sagacity which foresaw, and the courage which insisted on obtaining what was needed to effect the end in view and uphold the honour of our name. Indeed, last summer what gratified the English people as much as the success, was the perfection of Lord Napier's methods and the contrast they offered to the process of other Generals stinted and starved by timid administrations. They were refreshed by the spectacle of a soldier who carried out his work on sound principles, and, perhaps for the first time in their history, glorified a General who produced no butcher's bill. The House of Commons will not forget these facts in dealing with the large charges of the war.

Another fact came upon them with an air of novelty. India taught them how a war should be made. The share of the Home administration consisted of little else than the permission to spend enough. They left the methods to the Indians, and the Indians fulfilled all the expectations of those who had large trust in their ability. There was, in fact, an immense satisfaction in knowing that the management was beyond the reach of War Office and Horse Guards, and, as the public generously inferred, beyond the reach of blundering. A few *contretemps* apart, this instinctive trust of the English in Indian military and administrative ability was amply rewarded, not only by the result, but by the conduct of the expedition; and depend upon it, a few carping, popularity-hunting critics in Parliament, coarse-grained and illiberal, though on the Liberal side, will not be able to make the House of Commons forget, nor behave with meanness in paying the bill. We remark that Sir Stafford Northcote complained that H. E. the Governor of Bombay got scant justice for his share in the enterprise. The complaint fell with an ill-grace from the ex-Secretary of State, for who could have done him justice so well as Lord Stanley and Sir Stafford Northcote? Yet who remembers anything they ever said to secure what they say was due? If Sir Seymour Fitzgerald was not well-treated, his old colleagues and friends are to blame.

In commenting on the cost of the war our contemporary harps upon the old string about the financial injustice that England does to India. We are told that the Home Government, in defraying the cost of the expedition, has set a "precedent," that some "principle" has been laid down, and that, under the usual pains and penalties, it must not be relaxed. We say, do not be too sure that anything of the sort has been accomplished. Although indirectly of vital importance to India, the Imperial Government agreed to pay for the war because it arose out of the mistakes of the Home Foreign office. India's share was reduced to what is incorrectly called the "loan" of her troops—incorrectly because the Queen cannot lend herself her own soldiers, but calls upon them to perform service as a duty. The Abyssinian war is not a general, but an exceptional, case, and the fact that the cost is defrayed out of the Imperial Exchequer affords no precedent limiting the duties of this part of the British Empire towards the whole. In a war for the existence of the Empire, and such a war may arise at any moment, India must bear her part as much as Cornwall or Fifeshire. A great mass of imperial strength lies in this country, and that strength is not going to be neutral in a British war. The whole force of the Empire in men, money, and material must be, and will be, used to uphold the Empire. When the Eastern Question breaks out in earnest, then we shall use, and rightly use, the stored up resources of India of every sort to maintain and strengthen our imperial position. The motives of our contemporary in preaching the separatist doctrine, in trying to break the integrity of the Empire, are, no doubt, benevolent and pure; but a recognition of that fact does not preclude us from stamping them as disintegrating and mischievous. To the extent of condemning the employment of Indian strength wantonly we go with him, not a step further; but we can never give our support to the anti-imperial crusade which he perpetually preaches, nor sanction that attempt to establish a separate Indian interest, which he champions. The doctrine can only implant discontent in the native mind, and bring forth a whole progeny of bitter delusions.

WE understand that the dinner which will be given to the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould, Kt., by the members of the Bombay Bar who are also members of the Byculla Club, is fixed to take place at the Club House on Tuesday, the 27th instant.

ALLAHABAD has been for some days honoured by the presence of Lord Napier of Magdala. His Lordship was to visit the camp of the Left Wing of the 58th beyond Papamow last Wednesday morning in company with Major-General Harris, Commanding the Division.

A MADRAS paper makes the following extraordinary statement:—"We understand that Mr. Gibb, formerly tutor to the Prince of Wales, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Maine as a Member of the Governor General's Council." We take the liberty of awaiting confirmation. Our contemporary might have stated that the "Mr. Gibb" he refers to is Mr. Waymouth Gibbs.

Two men were recently sentenced to death by the Judge of Agra, and the sentence was confirmed by the High Court and approved by the Lieutenant Governor. They then adopted the unusual course of telegraphing an appeal to the Governor-General in Council. A reprieve was thereupon granted by telegraph, and finally, we learn from the "Pioneer," the sentence has been commuted to transportation for life!

THE "Mofussilite" has heard from Mooltan that an officer, lately arrived there in the "John Jacob," shot on the passage up the "Chenab" an alligator which measured 18 feet 9 inches from tip of snout to tip of tail, and 7 feet in girth. The first shot hit the monster in the snout, and rolled him over, which is usually the case on such occasions, but on the other side of the bank. Two or three hits more rapidly followed in succession, when it was observed the brute ceased to move. The cutter was now despatched by the captain, and the huge carcase dragged to the steamer, and towed to the place of putting to for the night, where it took six men all night to remove the skin, which has been beautifully preserved, and of which the possessor is quite proud as a trophy of his exploit.

"UMBALLA has relapsed," says the "Pioneer" of the 7th inst., "from its brief greatness into its normal insignificance. All the notabilities have gone. Lady Mayo left 6 o'clock on Monday morning, and not on Saturday as had been originally intended. Her Ladyship was to have halted yesterday at Kussowlie, where she would be the guest of Colonel Reynell Taylor, the Commissioner. The Viceroy, too, left on Monday at 9 o'clock, on his trip through the Dhoon, which will last probably about ten days. The Ameer turned his back to Umballa yesterday on his way to Afghanistan, attended by his own immediate retinue, and accompanied by Major Pollock, Commissioner of Peshawur, Dr. Bellew and Colonel Chamberlain. The camp has also broken up, and the several regiments which added so much state to the occasion are now on their way back to their several stations. The 41st (the Welsh Regiment) left on the 3rd for Subathoo; the 3rd Regiment (the Buffs) on the 4th for Dugshai; the 55th for Chukrata on the 5th; and the 79th Highlanders for Roorkee and Delhi on the same day. *Sic transit, &c.*"

WE learn from China that an exploration party, of which Mr. Swinhoe is the leader, are about to survey and report upon the navigation and trade of the Upper Yangtze River.

THE "Rangoon Times" of the 27th ult. records "the death of Captain S. W. Hazlewood, who for many years was connected with the trade of this province. He commanded different vessels which ran between the ports of Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein. He was over seventy years of age at the time of his death."

THE *Rohilcund Ukhbar* asserts that the barbers of Allahabad have (very appropriately) been subjected to a poll-tax of Rs. 4 a head. What aggravates these gentlemen is apparently that "carpenters are exempted from the tax." We don't quite see the connection between barbers and carpenters, but suppose it consists in our wooden headedness.—*Pioneer.*

A MUSSULMAN gentleman of Purneah, named Mirza Mahomed Hossein, has, we learn from a contemporary, just completed an act of conspicuous munificence, in conveying to Government land and money, returning an income of Rs. 800 per annum, for the endowment of a school and serai at that place. The magistrate reports that the serai is likely to be self-supporting, so that the whole of the Mirza's donation will ultimately be available for the school only.

THE ABYSSINIAN MEDAL.

HER MAJESTY having been graciously pleased to signify her pleasure that a medal shall be granted to all Her Majesty's British and Indian Forces, naval and military, who took part in the late operations in Abyssinia, which resulted in the capture of Magdala, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, in accordance with the General Order of the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, No. 9, dated 7th January 1869, directs the immediate preparation and transmission to the Adjutant General's Office, Simla, of nominal rolls of all officers, soldiers and others in military employment, who may be considered entitled to the decoration now authorized as having landed in Abyssinia, or arrived at Mussowah, between the dates of 1st October 1867 and 13th April 1868.

The medal rolls are to be prepared in duplicate, in the annexed form, on foolscap paper, ruled crosswise, and a margin of an inch is to be left on each side of the fold to admit of, ready reference when the sheets are bound.

The rolls of the general staff concerned will be furnished by heads of departments; those of divisional and brigade staff, of regiments and batteries of Artillery, by commanding officers; and those of the Ordnance, Commissariat, and Medical Departments, by their respective heads.

Their Excellencies the Commanders-in-Chief at Madras and Bombay will be so good as to issue similar orders for the preparation of medal rolls, for transmission to their respective Adjutant General

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 19TH MARCH.

THE report of Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, has been issued since my last. It shows favourable results, but in anticipations of the future it indulges too much, I fear, in the pleasures of hope. The net profit in 1868 was £31,939-2-8, and a distribution of 10 per cent. has now been made for the year, besides charging profit and loss account with £7,171-17-1, one half of a special account for establishing new offices abroad. The report alludes to the Indo-European Telegraph scheme in connection with Reuter's Norderney cable, by which that new traffic will be transmitted from England, and states that the line will be completed in the course of the present year, bringing a considerable addition to the income of the cable. That Siemens will complete their line this year is a bold assertion to make, but there is a reason for it, as well as for the general rosy tinge that suffuses the whole report. The astute head and founder of this company is one of those intelligent weasels whom it is impossible to catch napping, and all the native craft of the chosen people peeps out in the next paragraph, which is short but pregnant with meaning:—"The arrangements for the arbitration under the agreement with H. M. Postmaster General to settle the purchase money for the cable are complete." So they are; but the wise Julius intends something more than the bare announcement of so well known a fact. He wants, with true traditional shrewdness, to cry up the value of the property he has to sell, and hence his statement that the Norderney cable is as perfect as when laid down—a chief element in the calculation of amount of purchase—and that a great addition to the traffic may be expected on the opening of the Indo-European lines. Your readers will observe that it is important to the shareholders in Reuter's Company the overland scheme should be soon completed, the value of their property in the view of a transfer being contingent on the speed with which every source of profit may be utilised. If Siemens' undertaking is to yield tribute in less than a year from this date, an arbiter would naturally consider that in estimating the sacrifice which Reuter's Company will make. But I don't think this delicate finesse will avail friend Julius much. The introduction of the British Indian Company at the precise time it came out was a heavier blow than he is perhaps yet aware of. It has rendered the supposed profits from the Indo-European traffic most shadowy and vague in charac ter, as the Post Office authorities will, I believe, have no difficulty in demonstrating. Of the future of Reuter's Company, apart altogether from the Norderney cable business, the report speaks hopefully. It says that active steps are being taken for the development of the ordinary intelligence business in various places abroad. The high rates still prevailing on certain telegraph lines affect the company's profits to a modified extent, but the rapidly increasing means of communication with distant parts of the globe, and the contemplated reductions of tariff, afford good grounds for anticipating a prosperous future. I have no doubt Reuter is quite aware that the changed circumstances likely to follow a Government acquisition of the telegraphs will render a corresponding change in his arrangements for supplying intelligence necessary. He has hitherto enjoyed a practical monopoly which the establishment of the Press Association will do away with, and he will find the hard bargains he has hitherto driven quite out of date.

A despatch received here on Wednesday from Constantinople states that the Imperial Ottoman Telegraph Administration is about to construct a new direct line, to be used exclusively for the Indian telegraphic communication, with a view to its improvement. The line will be between Nissa and the Austro-Turkish frontier near Gradiska. I don't think, however, these local improvements will make much difference. The determining point in Indo-European communication will be the opening of the British Indian Submarine Line. To Alexandria by Brindisi, and to Bombay by Suez—that is the route of the future.

In connection with the Brindisi and Malta line a curious point has just turned up. The Direct Indian and Australian Sub-Marine Telegraph Company, whose prospectus I gave in my last, stated in that document that they purposed beginning operations by laying a short line between Malta and Brindisi. The Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company, however, wrote to the papers here to say that they enjoy an exclusive concession in the Italian dominions, and that consequently the other company is engaging to do what it will find it cannot perform. The Direct E. I. and A. T. Company rejoined next day with extracts from a Blue Book published in 1859, showing that the Mediterranean Extension Company at that time renounced, at the instance of the Treasury officials here, the very privilege in question. But the latter company again retort that they renounced the exclusive privilege "with regard to the British Government only, and so far only as that Government is interested." They close with stating as a clencher that trusting implicitly to the honour and good faith of the Italian Government they have applied to the Prime Minister at Florence to refuse permission to the Direct E. I. and A. T. Co. to connect Brindisi with Malta. Now this is a very pretty quarrel as it stands. Mr. Nassau, Senior, the secretary of the new company, told me that when the letter asserting the possession of an exclusive privilege first appeared, they were considerably alarmed, not having suspected anything of the sort, and that it was only when they had brought to light the correspondence in the Blue Book that they felt reassured. I suggested to him that instead of treading on debateable ground he should get his directors to lay their first cable between Falmouth and Gibraltar, in which case they would supply a real public want, open up a valuable traffic with Spain, Portugal, and the north of Africa, and have the supreme pleasure of going logically about their task—that is, beginning at the beginning instead of in the middle. I don't know whether he saw things in the same light as I did, but I certainly understood him to say his board were open to conviction. If they are not, it is probable this last revelation by the Mediterranean Extension Company will smash the project altogether, for no one would think of subscribing his money in the dark to a concern whose promoters had not even satisfied themselves as to their own powers when they invited subscriptions. In any event I do not think the shares of the company will be taken up here so long as its programme remains unchanged.

A case in which two of your institutions were concerned was decided by the Judicial Committee of Privy Council on Tuesday. A compromise between the Bank of Hindostan, China, and Japan, in liquidation, and the Eastern Financial Association had been sanctioned first by a single Judge and then by the Judges of the High Court of Bombay, and the points on which an appeal had been taken were—whether the Bombay Judges had power to sanction a compromise so as to bind all the contributories, and further, whether the compromise was of a character to be accepted. Lord Justice Selwyn gave judgment, which was in effect that the Bombay Court had jurisdiction to sanction such a compromise, and that it was a proper one to be embraced by the parties in litigation. The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs. It appears to me that the point thus decided is of some importance in this age of liquidations.

Mr. Grant Duff, the Under-Secretary for India, said in the House of Commons a few nights back, in reply to a question from Mr. Nicol, that he could not say when the report of the Bank of Bombay Commission would be received from India, but that when received there would be no delay in laying it on the table of the House and making it public.

The report of the National Bank of India, Limited, has been issued. It states that the net profit for the half year ending 31st December last, after deducting charges, rebate and interest, was £19,961-1-2, being at the rate of 8½ per cent per annum. A dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum is proposed, carrying £3,000 to reserve and a balance of £3,045-11-2 to next year's account. This scheme of division of profits will give a dividend of 7 per cent for the year 1868 and an addition to reserve fund of £8,800. These results having been obtained without incurring a bad or doubtful debt, and in times unfavourable to the profitable employment of capital, are considered highly satisfactory. The deposits have increased from £709,568 on 31st December 1867 to £1,045,808 on the same day last year. The meeting is to be held on Monday next.

The Stock Exchange Committee here have granted a special settling day in the shares of the British India Submarine Telegraph Company, fixing Tuesday next the 23rd for that propose, but have refused an official quotation on the ground that the proportion of shares reserved for contractors and others is beyond the Stock Exchange requirements. I am not aware whether the directors will consider this in the light of a penalty or not, but no one who knows the circumstances will think them worthy of serious blame. There was perhaps no other way of raising the requisite capital except by getting the Telegraph Construction Company and others to take shares instead of cash in payment of the cable, and the bargain was fair, open, and avowed from the first. It is decidedly a good one for the company, since it increases the number of those who are interested in its success. However the regulations are immutable. The company announce that they will make a fresh application to the committee to grant an official quotation in respect of the shares taken by the public, but I have no idea they will succeed.

The cotton market has been steady this week, but the sales are still small. That circumstance alone has saved us from another strong advance in prices, for the arrivals have been very scanty. The quantity at sea is larger than at this time last year, being estimated at 400,000 bales of all sorts against 370,000 bales at the same date in 1868, and the stock in London is slightly in excess, but this is more than counterbalanced by the evidences of a falling-off in the anticipated yield of the American crop. The receipts at the United States ports are diminishing rapidly, and as no one supposes that the planters would be slow to take advantage of the present high prices the inference is that the stock is nearer exhaustion than was thought likely a few weeks ago. This has surprised a good many people, for the almost general opinion in the States last autumn and even after the picking season was over, gave a crop of 2,600,000 to 2,700,000 bales. Now two million and a half bales is generally taken as the outside figure for the actual result, and some people call it less. The Government surveyors estimate it at 2,480,000 bales. Such being the case anything like a brisk market for manufacturers would drive up cotton to almost famine prices and reduce the stock to an almost famine minimum. But production has now seriously diminished. As the subjoined list of failures shows the smaller manufacturers are giving way in all directions and the fear of a similar fate checks others in their operations. In addition we have a strike on a large scale at Preston, caused by a notice of the largest makers there to reduce wages by 10 per cent. The spinners and weavers, with a short-sighted selfishness which is absolutely suicidal, have struck against the reduction, although they know that the masters have long been working at a loss. Rather than share that loss they prefer earning nothing at all. Of course the masters stand firm. Why, a strike would be a god-send to them if it was only general. It would avert farther losses and give them time to turn round in. Meanwhile the reduced production, so far as it has gone, has brought about most beneficial results. It has kept the raw material steady, enabled producers to get a little more for both yarns and cloths, and prevented that ruinous accumulation of stocks which ever and anon drove manufacturers to make hasty and losing sales during the course of the last twelve months.

The suspensions, both in Lancashire and in Scotland, have been very numerous. The following are the principal:—Mr. George Milne, cotton spinner, Oldham; Mr. John Hamer, of Manchester and Farnworth; Mr. W. C. Holt, manufacturer of Accrington; Mr. Robert Heywood, Manchester; Mr. William Horsfall, and Messrs. W. and A. Openshaw of Farnworth; Messrs. Springer & Co., dry goods merchants of New York, with liabilities to a large amount, of which £40,000 will fall upon Bradford and a large amount upon Manchester; Messrs. W. and J. Lea, brass casters of Wolverhampton; Mr. James P. Shaw, of Dundee; Messrs. Dalby and Chapman, of Bradford; Messrs. Wilson, Ker, & Co. of Glasgow; and last, but not least, Heatley, Cowan, & Co. of London. The last named is an old established house in the South American trade, whose bills have been returned for some time past, and their embarrassment brought down the Mr. Shaw above named. I have other names, but have some hesitation in giving them till confirmed from other sources. In most cases the liabilities are small, but the constant recurrence of such casualties creates uneasiness.

As to the growing American cotton crop I have some information of recent date, which may be interesting to many of your readers. Great efforts, induced by the high prices, have been made for increased cultivation of the staple. The weather during the last two months has not been very favourable, but with a pleasant March, all that is lost will be made up. Although, however, the planters have done all they could in enlarging the area of growth, and though they have sufficient capital, we are warned against expecting anything like the crops of the old days, the want of labour in the south-western section and about New Orleans having materially interfered with progress hitherto. Under the most favourable circumstances for growing, maturing, and picking, good judges cannot see any great promise of a yield exceeding 3,250,000 bales! Nor is the coming crop likely to be raised as cheaply as the last, the contracts with the freedmen not being so favourable. The negroes are now more independent, and there is more competition for their labour. For these reasons it is not likely the Southern States will soon raise large crops of cheap cotton.

The Cotton Supply Association of Manchester have presented their gold medal to Mr. J. J. Aubertin for his services in promoting cotton cultivation in the province of San Paulo, Brazil, where the production has been so rapid that, should the estimates of the coming crop be verified, the total from that province alone will be 50 per cent in excess of the whole exportation from Brazil before the American war.

The export of British cotton manufactures to Bombay during the first two months of this year has been as follows:—Plain cottons 38,653,458 yards, against 30,324,567 yards in the corresponding period of 1868; dyed and coloured cottons, 4,553,629 yards, against 3,572,259 yards; printed cottons 1,947,501 yards, against 2,231,509 yards; and twist 921,167 lbs. against 1,080,086 lbs in the two months of 1868. The exports to Calcutta in the same period, however, show a falling off of quite 35 per cent all round, and the decrease to China is about the same.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 19TH MARCH.

THE debate on the second reading of the Irish Church Bill began last night with a speech of two hours and a half in length from Mr. Disraeli. I need hardly tell you what sort of an effort it was. Any one who has carefully studied the recent history of this now veteran Parliamentary leader, and who knows his cast of mind, could always tell beforehand the nature of a harangue to be delivered by him on a subject of high political importance and reaching to the very basis of national conviction. Given that theme to discourse on, Mr. Disraeli will be alternately philosophical—when he will talk absolute nonsense;—historical—when he will be dull;—argumentative,—when he will be sophistical;—or facetious, when he will be at home, and prove really amusing. Such was the exhibition with which the Opposition Chief led his credulous followers to defeat last night. The *Times* happily characterises the oration as "flimsiness relieved with spangles,—the definition of a Columbine's skirt." It might have added that the skirt was most of the time in the hands of a clown. For, after all, the sort of jokes with which Mr. Disraeli tickled his audience were very ordinary fooling indeed. One passage which excited most laughter was that in which he stated that many Irish gentlemen with small estates, or with no estates, were the "most agreeable companions in the world." Strikingly witty, is it not? He was happier in his hit at the idea of all Churches in Ireland being henceforth dependent on voluntary contributions, by carrying out an analogy between the present claim of the Irish Roman Catholics and the position of landless gentlemen in that country who might afterwards say that they were placed in an anomalous condition, that consequently all the large estates should be confiscated and the proceeds handed over to somebody else, so that all Irish landlords should henceforth live on "voluntary contributions." But most of the jests were rapid throughout. His arguments were such that it is no secret many of his own supporters were greatly relieved in mind when he sat down. He was proving with all his might that the tithe charge would all go back to the land, and denouncing the project, partly on the ground that the Tithe Commutation Act had been a failure, when suddenly recollecting that the bulk of his own supporters were landlords, he went off at a tangent to less delicate topics. This illustrates the truth of what I stated in my last as to the subtle nature of the inducements which the Government measure holds out to the landlords. Mr. Disraeli indeed laboured under the difficulty of being unable to conciliate one interest without offending others. He tried to show that the Bill would make the Roman Catholics and Pesbyterians much better off than the Irish Churchmen, but of course the stronger he brought out this part of his case, so much the more did he recommend the Bill to the first two bodies and strengthen the force of his opponents. However, he perhaps made the best of a bad case, and did less harm to his own friends than Lord Stanley will certainly manage to do. The only other speaker of note last night was Mr. Chichester Fortescue, who spoke sensibly as is his wont. Mr. Lowe is expected to speak to-night, and Mr. Bright on Monday, or *vice versa*, and the debate will close on Tuesday. If the Conservatives go to a division, which is by no means certain, they will be beaten, I imagine, by a majority of 120 at least.

To tell the truth, however, the chief topics of discussion since this day week have been, not the Irish Church, but the great elopement scandal and the Oxford and Cambridge boat race. The elopement had transpired at the date of my last, but there was not sufficient assurance of the facts to justify me in giving the names, so I said nothing about it. There is now, however, no mystery in the matter. Captain Vivian, the member for Truro and the new War Lord, as he is termed, is the injured husband. His wife ran off with Lord Waterford last week and was followed to Paris by the gallant captain, but to no purpose. The lady is 35, pretty, and agreeable, and the mother of three children; the noble Marquis is a promising youth of 24. One of the stories was that Mrs. Vivian took all her children with her, made quite a family transfer, in fact, to her new allegiance. Another is that she took a most affectionate farewell and said she should soon return. But it is odd that the circumstance affords nothing but amusement here and excites a totally different feeling from that evoked for instance by the seduction of the former Countess of Lincoln by Lord Walpole. The *penchant* of Mrs. Vivian for the young Marquis was the talk of the West-end, and the general opinion is that the noble seducer was rather the assailed than the assailer. The gallant Beresfords have a prescriptive right to eccentricities. The present Marquis is a nephew of that celebrated scapegrace who used to bring out champagne in pailfuls to the Haymarket cabmen in the "small hours," chuck red hot coppers to greedy little boys, and from the top of a stage coach shy eggs at humble pedestrians in the high road; and who during the Eglinton tournament hired a worthy Presbyterian minister's house near the decorous town of Ayr and filled it for the nonce with flaming Anonymas and Perditas, fresh from Duchess Street and York Square. Captain Vivian on the other hand has been very unfortunate of late. His first appearance in the House a few years ago created an impression which his subsequent performances have failed to keep up, and during the recent debates on the War estimates, at the very time he was absent through this family disgrace, he was the butt of more than one Parliamentary jester upon the inutility of his office. Even Sir John Pakington was safely delivered of a joke on the subject, so you may guess what intellectual feats were the order of the day. Had the gallant captain been in his place his assailants would have been less aggressive.

I spoke in my last of the pamphlet on Kleptomania, and I will now go into particulars, premising that it is another of the open scandals of the hour. It is published by Bailliere, of Regent Street, and professes to be a physiological dissertation on the mental or rather moral disease so called. The writer attempts to show that the unconquerable propensity to steal evinced by certain persons is only one form of a disease whose manifestations vary at different times in the same individual. The thieving tendency may be uppermost one day and the erratic temperament may be excited the next, but these two particular vices generally go together in one constitution. Then he mentions the outward and visible signs of the disease as apparent in the changes that take place on the personal appearance. He illustrates these by the case of an individual who, in following the writer's example, I shall designate as —S—. In —S— all the symptoms of the Kleptomaniac and erratic tendency carried to excess are to be seen. These symptoms are described—the peculiar voice, palate, nose, and several other characteristics, and the description is so minute that all the friends of —S— can tell at once who is intended. Now, if this were only a foul quack doctor's publication, like a good many other books too well known, the reader might think it curious, perhaps interesting, rather nasty. But who is meant by —S—? The unfortunate *is* a noble member of the late Conservative cabinet, a statesman of the first rank, and whose physical peculiarities are so familiar to most people that they can at once see who is intended under the transparent disguise of the initial. It is quite well known that the pamphlet professing to have a merely scientific purport is really aimed at that distinguished politician, and unfortunately there is just sufficient known of him to give a slight apparent basis for the allusions. That he was irregular in his early youth is generally believed, and certain personal defects are ascribed to that cause. I have often heard that he was expelled from Eton for thieving, and that the defence he then made of his conduct was to the effect that he could not help it. You will hear West-end people now say that so well known is his propensity that on his return home from a party his servants search his pockets and return the spoons or whatever the articles may be which the distinguished Kleptomaniac has secreted. Nine-tenths of these stories are fabrications based on most slender grounds, but there is just enough certain to give a slight handle to unscrupulous assailants. I could not however do more than allude, in the most distant way, to the contents of the pamphlet; much of it could not be transcribed in any decent journal. Of course the atrocity is libellous, but the peculiarity of —S—'s position is that, were he to take any steps against it he would seem to admit the impeachment, and he would at once draw the attention to it of that part of the public who are at present ignorant of its existence. Nevertheless there is no doubt in the minds of his own political friends as to the object of the pamphlet, and so strong is the feeling in his favour as the victim of a malignant, yet cowardly, slander, that recently a leading article in one of the morning papers contained a veiled allusion, purposely introduced, to —S—'s character as one which, high though it was, yet did not shield him from cruel misrepresentations. I think, however, the pamphlet will soon subside into oblivion. It is ignored by all the journals, for obvious reasons.

The Oxford and Cambridge boat race on Wednesday was again won by Oxford, for the ninth time in succession. A fatality seems to attend the Cambridge men, for almost at the last moment one of the best of their crew was laid up with a bad attack of bronchitis; and they had to supply his place as best they could. For all that they rowed well, and at one time were well ahead, thanks to a vigorous spurt. But the long pull of Oxford soon began to tell, as it generally does, and they gained by two lengths. The race was completed in 20 minutes 4 seconds, half a minute less than last year. There was an immense crowd of people on both banks of the river, though the weather was wretchedly bad; in fact the popularity of this race bids fair soon to rival that of the Derby. But the circumstance that it is so much in favour bids fair to be its ruin. The attendance of steamers and other craft was so large, and they followed so close to the competitors, that both boats were at different times nearly swamped, and the race was in imminent danger of being a *fiasco*. At the dinner afterwards in Willis' Rooms this overcrowding was the subject of comment, and one of the University men suggested that they should change the scene of the contest to one more remote from London if they mean to have a fair struggle with any degree of comfort and satisfaction.

Sir John Lawrence arrived on Monday evening and was very quietly received. Sir R. Montgomery, Sir A. Phayre, Colonel Becher, C.B., Mr. George Campbell, and a few others met him at Charing Cross station. He will be immediately raised to the peerage under the title, it is said, of Viscount Foyle, derived from the College in the north of Ireland at which he was educated.

Continental matters have now reached what in the cant phraseology of the day is termed a peaceful phase. The Franco-Belgian question is looked upon as settled, and no doubt some sort of agreement will be patched up, as one side will not, and the other dare not, go to extremities. But I shall be much surprised if any settlement arrived at does not leave the germs of future quarrelling. One has only to look at the real facts to be convinced of this. It is, I believe, the opinion of English statesmen that the Emperor Napoleon was the hidden instigator of the movement on the part of the Great Eastern of France Railway Company, which led it to obtain the cession of the Luxembourg line, and that his object in doing so was to get the thin end of the wedge inserted into Belgium by the admission of French guards, or porters, or clerks, the French uniform, in fact, across the frontier. Whether he really had a vague idea of these steps leading by slow and tentative stages to an ultimate absorption of the country in its bigger neighbour, or whether he merely wanted to start a process of assimilation and leave the issues to a remote future, is known only to himself. But the Belgians, at any rate, had no manner of doubt on the subject. They saw annexation and nothing else in the step, and when M. Frere-Orban appealed to their national feelings in favour of his bill to prevent the cession of the railway they did all that he asked. The question then comes to be this—If the initiative of the railway project came from the Emperor himself, is it reasonable to suppose he will put up with the rebuff and abandon his scheme altogether? He has already suffered such humiliations at the hands of America and Prussia, that he really cannot afford to sacrifice what little prestige remains to him. He must therefore *seem* to gain some concession from Belgium in this business; he must appear to his people as having carried his point in some measure. But he cannot well do this, unless the Belgians surrender something tangible, and the difficulty lies in hitting on a middle course. A Commission has been appointed to examine into the question in dispute and into the general matter of commercial intercourse between the two States, and it is certainly possible they may find out something which the Belgians may concede without danger and the Emperor may accept without a sacrifice of dignity. But I own to a great dislike of all such expedients, and incline to think that the more probable result will be an increase of that jealousy which the French entertain of the constitutional liberties of Belgium, and a keener suspicion than ever in Belgian minds as to the real purposes of their powerful neighbour. The embarrassment will be covered, not removed, and will remain to break out again at a future date on the slightest provocation. The Commission is to meet at Paris next week, and it is generally believed that while the Belgian Ministers have their own way in cancelling the contract between the Eastern of France and the Belgian line some tariff concessions relative to the coal districts will be granted by way of reciprocity. It so happens that the Treaty of Commerce between France and Belgium is on the point of expiring, and a negotiation of some kind would therefore be not inappropriate.

Mr. Roebuck was entertained to-day at Sheffield by his former constituents, and presented with £3,000, invested in Consols, for the benefit of his daughter, who is unmarried. Roebuck is a soured, disappointed, unsuccessful man, but no one can fail to sympathise with him as the almost constant sufferer from the *res augustae domi* which must be specially irksome to a prominent politician and a candidate for the judicial bench.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 7TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market continues quiet. Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

[PER INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CALCUTTA, 8TH APRIL, 4-50 P.M.

The Bank of Bengal has this day raised its rates one per cent. all round.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

The Speaker took the chair at 4 o'clock.

THE PROPOSED PURCHASE OF THE TELEGRAPH LINES.

In reply to Mr. Samuelson,

The Marquis of Hartington stated that the valuation of the total sum payable to the various Telegraph and Railway Companies under the Permissive Bill of last session, in event of the State purchasing the Telegraphs, was still under arbitration, and until the whole was complete he could not state the total sum that would be required. It was true that an additional outlay, but not a very large one, would be required to complete the scheme of telegraphic communication contemplated by the Post Office. That amount had been closely ascertained and would be submitted to Parliament in event of the State purchasing the Telegraphs. No estimate has as yet been prepared of the cost of an entirely new and distinct system of telegraphic communication on the more improved plan under the direction of the Post Office. It would be rather premature to state whether the Government intended to recommend that Parliament should vote the sums required to carry out the Act of last session until the arbitrations were more advanced than they were at present, but he hoped in a few days to be able to state more fully the intentions of the Government.

NOMENCLATURE OF DISEASES.

In reply to Mr. Maclaren,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the Treasury had issued gratuitously to registered medical men 20,000 copies of a work called "The Nomenclature of Diseases." These gentlemen gratuitously supplied information with respect to diseases, and as the profession differed greatly as to their nature and character, it was desirable to secure uniformity. This was the object of the Government, and it did not in any way recognise the work as a standard authority. The Government had not consulted the Dublin or Edinburgh Colleges of Physicians, but had acted solely on the recommendation of the London College of Physicians.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

On the motion of Mr. Baines, a return was ordered of the names of the Council of India, with the dates of appointment according to seniority; stating also their ages last birth-day; whether previously a director of the East India Company, and, if so, from and to what dates; whether having served or resided at any time in India, and if in the service, in what branch, and from and to what dates; the annual amount of any pay, pension, civil fund, or other allowance now received for such Indian service; and the salary and allowances, if any, received as members of the Council; and a similar return of the six Secretaries of departments, and of the Accountant General, the Auditor, and the Director General of Stores.

FENIANS IN AUSTRALIA.

In reply to Mr. Newdegate,

Mr. Monsell said that the papers relating to the statement of Mr. Parkes, the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, to the effect that O'Farrell, the man who attempted to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh, was an agent of the Fenian conspiracy, and had obeyed instructions sent out by it from England, and would be laid on the table.

THE IRISH CHURCH DEBATE.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Irish Church Bill was resumed by Mr. Ball, who argued that the policy now pursued by Mr. Gladstone was utterly subversive of the views expressed by Mr. Pitt, Lord Castlereagh, and Sir Robert Peel.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MISS CARPENTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Being on the eve of my departure from India by the P. and O. steamer which sails tomorrow, I beg permission, through your columns, to state my hope that my absence will be a temporary one, and that I shall return in November to pursue my work with greater vigour. I trust that the cause of the Normal Training School will not suffer from my absence; being assured in the interest taken on the subject by the Government, as well as by many enlightened Parsees and Hindoos. I do not myself feel in any way discouraged, but on the contrary believe that I have already gained valuable experience, and prepared the way for future action. I need hardly say that I have made every arrangement, which my health permitted, for my absence. The sums of money which were placed in my hands by the Chief of Jumkhundee and the Thakore of Morbee remain in the Oriental Bank ready for use in the training of native female teachers, whenever applied for by two of the native gentlemen who are warmly interested in the cause. To the care of one of them I have committed the charge of the various pictures, engravings, books, museum and school apparatus, which are deposited temporarily in the Native Library at the Cowasji Institute.—Yours truly,

MARY CARPENTER.

Breach Candy, 9th April 1869.

THE TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

FROM *Bonnaud's Commercial Guide* for March we see that the imports of the port of Calcutta for that month exhibit a decrease as compared with the corresponding month of last year of Rs. 24,56,349 whilst the exports exhibit an increase of Rs. 21,46,684. Nearly the whole of the decrease in the imports comes under the head of cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, copper and wrought metals, whilst the increase in the exports is chiefly due to indigo, sugar, saltpetre, rice, raw cotton and specie. In the latter alone there was an increase of Rs. 12,49,906. The amount of customs actually collected in the port showed a decrease of Rs. 797,166-12-11, of which Rs. 5,14,497-11-9, is due to a falling off in salt.—*Englishman.*

CHOLERA IN THE 58TH REGIMENT.

FOR more than 48 hours there has been no fresh case of cholera in H. M.'s 58th Regiment. Two, however, of the patients who were suffering when we last wrote have since died. There are now four cases in hospital—three belonging to the right, and one to the left wing. All these are doing well, and may probably be considered out of danger. The late moves of the right wing, three miles further up the Cawnpore road, and of the left across the Ganges to Goordapore, seem to have shaken off the grip of the disease. Still, even if so, the late invasion of cholera will remain the most fatal of which we have ever heard—"the most fatal," not, of course, in the gross number of deaths, but in the proportion of deaths to seizures. There have been altogether 24 persons attacked, and of them 20 are already buried. We are truly glad to recant our late statement that cholera had broken out also in the railway barracks. We are assured on the highest authority that this is not the case. There has not been even noticed that tendency to choleraic diarrhœa which generally heralds the approach of the arch-fiend himself.—*Pioneer, April 7.*

DEATH OF COLONEL E. A. HARDY AND DR. BRADSHAW AT KUSSOWLIE.

THE Kussowlie correspondent of a contemporary writes:—"The whole of the Kussowlie community is in mourning for the sudden loss it has sustained in the departure of two officers. Colonel E. A. Hardy who was commanding this depot, has been ordered down to Umballa to assume command of his regiment, in consequence of Colonel McLeod having gone home on six months' leave. In Colonel Hardy, Kussowlie loses a most valuable and popular officer. During the short time he was here, he made himself so liked, that every one you now meet here has only one remark to make, how very sorry he is Colonel Hardy has gone!

"The other officer whose loss I allude to, is Dr. Bradshaw, R.H.A., who was in medical charge of the place, and who has now succeeded Dr. Ross on the Staff of H. E. Sir W. Mansfield. Dr. Bradshaw, by his skill, kindness, the interest he took in every case that came on his hands, and by his indefatigable energy, endeared himself to every member of the community, whose hearty good wishes for his future welfare he carries with him.

"Colonel Ross, of the Rifle Brigade, succeeds Colonel Hardy here. Till his arrival, however, Major Dawson, of the 3rd Foot, fills the post."

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BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.—The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Baroda*, Captain Haselwood, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

For Marseilles.—Mrs. Winter, Major P. Dods, Rev. Alexander Taylor, Major General and Mrs. Tapp, Mr. C. Turner, Miss Carpenter and friend, Mr. J. D. Bartlett, Mr. J. Gillham, Captain Arthur Farrer, Mr. D. R. James, Mr. Hawker, Colonel Torrens, Dr. Mackenzie, Major Hastings Fraser, Messrs. Syed Ahmed, S. M. Hamid, S. M. Mahamood, M. Kehdodad Beg, Mr. George Lean, Major and Mrs. Smith and three children, Mr. A. Tytler, and Mr. Gickh.

For Southampton.—Mr. F. H. Plumptre, Mrs. Cuelman and infant, Captain William Howard, Lieutenant Baines, Surgeon and Mrs. A. M. Dallas and two children, Mr. Henry Freeborough, Mr. Welsh, and Mrs. and Miss Murray.

For Suez.—Major General and Mrs. Babington, Dr. W. A. Green, Captain Strong, Mr. Ferdinand Schiller, Mr. H. E. Gordon, Mr. F. Peel, Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Jones, Mr. John Farrar, Mr. C. Dow, Mr. Keilburgh, Mr. Constant, Captain Bates, Lieutenant J. B. Lawrence, Captain Martin, and Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Knowles.

THE ANNUAL FAIR in connection with Wagashwaree's Temple, at Parell, begins to-morrow, and continues till Wednesday next.

THE s. s. "KRISHNA," of the B. and B. S. S. Co., arrived in harbour last night from Suez. She took 6 days 9 hours on the passage from Aden, and 12 days 8 hours from Suez (which port she left about the same time as the *Golconda*.)

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL CLUB perform for the fourth time this evening at the Grant Road Theatre the popular and highly-admired drama entitled, "Byzun and Munejey," in Persian costume and character, for the entertainment of native ladies and gentlemen. It is expected that there will be a crowded house.

A CASE FOR THE HIGH COURT.—Yesterday Mr. Nana Morojee committed Ettoo Goven and a woman named Anundee to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for stealing several gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 964, the property of Babajee Dewjee.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March......	....	
Overture	Floris de Namur	Oberthur.
Waltzes	Corn Flower	Coote.
Selection	Sonnambula	Bellini.
Quadrille	Cleveland Row	C. R. Ovans.
Galop	Alabama	Burkhardt.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College, on Saturday, the 10th instant (to-day) at half-past 4 o'clock P. M. The following communications will be submitted for consideration:—Notes of cases of Fungus disease of both the upper and lower extremities as met with at the Bhooj Hospital, by Mr. Dorabjee Hormusjee. A paper on white patches with treatment by indigenous drugs, by Mr. Rustomjee Nusserwanjee.

THE NICOBAR ISLANDS.—We hear that Her Majesty's ship *Spiteful*, Commander Morrell, left Trincomalee on the evening of the 18th March, with orders to take possessien of the Nicobar Islands in the name of Her Majesty. We understand Commander Morrell is to retain the command of the islands until relieved by officers appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy. The duty that has devolved on Commander Morrell will hardly be a pleasant one considering the half savage character of the inhabitants; but it could not have been entrusted to a more efficient and pactical officer.—*Times of India*.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The second Criminal Sessions of this year open to-day under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp. There were in all 24 cases, implicating 29 prisoners, committed for trial up to yesterday afternoon. Of the latter 15 are Hindoos, 6 Mahomedans, 4 Europeans, 2 Portuguese, and 2 Parsees. There are six cases of house-breaking, four of theft, three of voluntarily causing hurt, three of cheating, two of forgery, two of criminal breach of trust, one of rape, one of attempting to commit suicide, one of adultery, and one of mischief by fire. Of the cases for trial 6 have been committed by Mr. Connon, 8 by Mr. Showell, 8 by Mr. Nana Morojee, 1 by Mr. J. Ashburner, and 1 by Mr. F. Gibbons. The gentlemen summoned to serve on the jury are reminded that their attendance will be required at the Court House at 10 o'clock this morning.

A CURIOUS CASE OF CHEATING—At the Fort Police Court on Thursday, Dyal Mooljee, a general merchant, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and laid the following information:—"I am a general merchant and deal in carpets, &c., and live in Shaik Memon Street. On Friday last, the 2nd inst., at about 8 A.M., a person calling himself by the name of 'Asaria Poonsee' came to my godown and stated that he was commissioned by Kessowjee Naik, Esq., and some other gentlemen to get some carpets purchased for themselves. Thereupon I, in the presence of my partner, Visram Ramjee and others, gave the said man three carpets, which he took away. They were of the respective values of Rs. 55, 53-4, and 18. On my asking him for an acknowledgment in writing, he said that he could not write, but make his mark, and he accordingly made it in my book, and offered to show my servant his residence, which he did at Mandvie. On Saturday, at the same time in the morning, he called on me again and paid me Rs. 18 for one of the carpets, saying that the other two were not disposed of, and were kept at Mr. Kessowjee Naik's place. He then took from me three more carpets, promising to see me again in the evening. He did not however keep his word, and having reason to suspect some foul play, I sent two of my servants to his quarters, but they returned saying that they did not find him there, and that they were told by reliable persons that he had absconded, and had gone to Soothree, near Cutch Mandvie, by a kot'tia named *Nuvee Ladee*, Nacoda Noor Mahomed, and owned by Cullianjee Somchund. It also appears that he has sold my carpets at very low prices and appropriated the money to his own use. I charge the said Asaria Poonsee, whose real name is Assa Govur, with criminal breach of trust, misappropriation, and cheating, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law." The Magistrate granted a warrant as applied for.

JUDGE MOROBA CANOBA.—In Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba's Court yesterday a Hindoo defendant was ordered to pay his debt by monthly instalments. The man said he had no employment and that the instalment was large. Mr. Moroba—"You are a young man and must find some employment in Bombay. I will give you ten rupees as a ghorawalla; there is a great scarcity of ghorawallas in Bombay, and I will make you my ghorawalla. Come, what do you say to that?" The man preferred paying the heavy instalment to becoming the Judge's groom.—In a case called the same day before the same Judge, one Manecklall Damodhurdass sued Soonderjee Luckmichund to recover Rs. 35, Rs. 26 of which, however, appeared to have been paid by the defendant on account of a balance for house rent. The Judge considered an amendment of the summons necessary; but the plaintiff could not understand the necessity. Mr. Moroba—"You stupid fellow, you are the greatest fool in the world, I tell you. Amend your summons, or I'll nonsuit you." Plaintiff offered a remark in explanation of what he meant. Mr. Moroba—"You are an ass, you must go to school to learn the alphabet; you must go to school to learn."—In another case in which Annajee Dewjee had brought an action against Cooverbaee, woman, the plaintiff was not present and three persons appeared in his behalf to say that he was ill. Mr. Moroba—"It is twenty minutes past 12 o'clock. Take Annajee to the Jamsetjee Hospital and bring a certificate—Dr. Anderson is the apothecary there—by one and a quarter. (To defendant)—Sit there for an hour, and if no certificate is brought in an hour, you shall get fifty rupees damages." At a quarter past 1 o'clock, the Judge returned into Court after a short adjournment, and said to the female defendant—"I have given the time: the time is over, and, as I thought, he (plaintiff) has not come, and he could not be sick. I cannot say whether the plaintiff's claim be true or not. From what you say, I doubt the justice of the plaintiff's claim; and by law I have the power to punish those who drag persons into Court unnecessarily. Therefore, you shall get Rs. 50 by way of award and damages. This order is final, no authority in the world can alter it. You will get the money after eight days. Plaintiff nonsuited."—In an action brought by Ooma Jetha and Gumma Lalla against Jumnabaee, woman, a Parwaree appeared in plaintiff's behalf, and said that the first was in jail, and the second not to be found. The defendant, who had also been in jail, but got out a few days ago, appeared in Court. Mr. Moroba.—"I order the plaintiffs, who are not ready with their witnesses, to give the woman Rs. 50 as damages. The Clerk of the Court (Mr. Johnson) made a great mistake in the former case; he ought to have attached the man's property and not sent him to jail. (To the woman)—Go to the office, *Sir*, and take an immediate execution; and if the clerks won't do what I tell you, bring them to me, *Sir*, and I'll correct their mistakes of twenty years' standing. Plaintiffs nonsuited."—In a case by Joshee Khetha Mowjee against Lukhmidas Premjee, the former applied for a postponement on the ground that his pleader, Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, was engaged in another Court and that his witnesses were not ready. Mr. Moroba—"We have a Municipal Commissioner, who says he is going to clear away the filth of fifty years, and Government pays him for that. Now, I am going to clear this Court of the dirt of sixty years. I know my brother judges are not pleased with what I am doing, but I am determined to do my duty. (Turning to the plaintiff)—Why did you not bring your witnesses?" Plaintiff—"There was not sufficient time to serve them with summonses." Mr. Moroba—"It was your duty to bring them here." The plaintiff was fined Rs. 50, which were awarded to the defendant as damages and satisfaction. Plaintiff nonsuited.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

WE have been requested to publish the following appeal addressed to gentlemen in Bombay by the East India Association:—"The Council of the East India Association, taking advantage of the occasion of Mr. Dadabhai Nsoroji's return to India, beg to bring to your especial notice that this Association is now actively engaged in promoting the best interests of India, and have every reason to feel confident that if duly supported by subscriptions and donations from those noblemen and gentlemen who desire the welfare of their country, the Association will be the means of securing substantial benefits for the country and people at large. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, during his sojourn, will be happy to give any information that may be desired, both as regards the operations of the Society, the terms of admission and subscription, and on any other subject on which particulars may be wished for; but he is not authorized to sanction any expenditure without reference to the Council." The above is signed by "Lyveden, *President*; Kellie, *Chairman of Council*; C. F. North, Major-General, *Vice-Chairman of Council*; E. B. Eastwick, C.B., F.R.S., M.P., George Pollock, General, Vincent Eyre, K.C.S.I., Major-General, Edward Green, Major-General, W. E. S. Scott, Major-General, P. T. French, Colonel, W. S. Fitzwilliam, S. P. Low, P. P. Gordon, Evans Bell, Major, P. M. Tait D. D. Cama, K. M. Dutt, *Members of Council*,"

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is to give his first lecture in Guzerati, on "The East India Association and its works" at the Framji Cawasji Institute at 5½ P.M. on Saturday the 17th inst. The lecture will be open to the public.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL—BOMBAY.

2nd Sunday after Easter—April 11th, 1869.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion.

11 A. M.—Prayers. Sermon. Anti-Communion. Hymns (20 before service and) 150 and 110.

5 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Prayers. Sermon. Hymns (12 before service and) 112 and 145.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,—COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion. (Celebration.)

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer. Sermon. Hymns 162 and 136.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer. Sermon. Hymns 14 and 155.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,—SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Matins, and Choral Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 135 (Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty) and 27 (O God unseen, yet ever near).

6 P.M.—Evensong, with Sermon. Hymns 181 (Soldiers of Christ, arise!) 12 (As now the sun's declining rays), and 108 (O Sons and Daughters of the King).

IN THE HARBOUR.

The Rev. James Paterson (of the Bombay Harbour Mission Union) will preach on board the ship *Cashmere*, (lying off the Apollo Bunder) at 11 o'clock.

Morning Prayers and Sermon at eleven o'clock A.M. on board the ship *Pegasus*, lying near the hulk *Ajdaha* and off Customs Bunder, by the Rev. W. B. Keer, Harbour Chaplain S. P. G.

Divine Service is held on board H. M. S. Transport *Jumna* by the Rev. J. Erskine, Chaplain, at 10-30 A.M., at which Captain Pickard will be happy to see any commanders, officers, or crews of merchant ships who may desire to attend.

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

(FROM THE OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

BOMBAY, 10TH APRIL, 1869.

THE P. and O. s. s. "Baroda," with the English mails of the 5th, the P. and O. s. s. "Travancore," with the English mails of the 12th, and the P. & O. s. s. Golconda, with the English mails of the 19th March, arrived on the 27th March, and the 3rd and 9th April respectively. The Indo European Telegraph continues in very good order, the messages which have come to hand during the fortnight occupying in most cases two days only in transmission. The latest received is dated Liverpool 7th April, when the Market was reported to be quiet and prices drooping; and Fair Dhollerah was quoted at 10¼d. The Manchester market was also said to be quiet, and there was little enquiry: quotations, which had undergone no change, were for 7lbs. 39 inch Grey Shirtings, good makes, 9s. 6d., for 8¼ lbs., 11s. 3d., and for 40s Mule Twist 1s. 4d. In Calcutta, the Market for Goods and Twist is improving: 7 lbs. 39 inch Grey Shirtings have advanced to Rs. 5-6-0 per piece, but the enquiry is chiefly for arrival; and Exchange on London is also higher, being now quoted at 2s. 0 3/16d. for 6 months' sight Bank Bills. From China, our latest advices are dated Hongkong, 9th March, when Exchange on London was at 4s. 5½d. for 6 months' sight Bank Bills, and Shanghai, the 1st idem, when Exchange closed at 5s. 11¾d. per tael. The Piece Goods Market in Hongkong had been moderately active, and prices were higher: 7lbs. Grey Shirtings were quoted at 2-50 to 2-55 dlrs., and 8¼ lbs. at 2-75 to 2-85 dlrs. per piece. In Shanghai, an improved demand had taken place, and a large business had been done in all kinds of Grey Goods: 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings at the close stood at Tls. 1-9-0 to Tls. 1-9-2, and 8¼ lbs. at Tls. 2-1-0 to Tls. 2-1-8.

MONEY.—The New Bank of Bombay's Return, made up to the 3rd April, shows the Deposits at Head Office to amount to Rs. 1,85,61,000, the Deposits at Branches to Rs. 12,59,000, and the General Treasury Balance to Rs. 17,73,000: whilst the Cash Balance, at Head Office, stood at Rs. 76,94,000, and at Branches at Rs. 56,49,000. The Loans at Head Office and Branches, on Government Securities, &c., amounted to Rs. 7,70,000; the Credit Accounts, on Government Securities, to Rs. 12,29,000; the Bills Discounted and Purchased, to Rs. 76,00,000; and the Government Securities held by the Bank, to Rs. 4,99,000. The Bank's rates remain unaltered at 8 per cent. for loans, exceeding 60 days, on Government Securities, and at 10 per cent. on Mercantile Bills; and at 1 per cent. below these rates for loans of shorter periods.

Although no further reduction has been made in the Bank's rates of discount, the money market has become much easier; and the apprehension of any increase in the value of money, and in the rates of exchange, is now passing off, as the season approaches its close. In the first week of the fortnight, under review, a very large business was done in Exports and in Imports, but principally in the former, and rates on England were strong at 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0 5/16d. for 6 months' sight Bank Bills. But, since the 4th instant, owing to the receipt of unfavourable telegrams from Liverpool, business generally has relapsed into a state of stagnation: the business done in exchange has been inconsiderable; and the announcement that the Bank of England had, on the 1st instant (but not published until the 5th) raised its rate of discount to 4 per cent., would not have stopped the drooping tendency, but for the action of an exchange Bank, which enables us to quote an advance of 1-16th to 2-16ths. The specie received during the fortnight amount to £705,000; of which the "Baroda" brought £250,000; the China mail steamer, the "Ellora," which arrived on the 28th ultimo, £280,000; the "Travancore," £55,000; and the "Golconda," £120,000.

SHARES.—A limited business has been done during the fortnight, and prices, after some trifling fluctuations in Elphinstone, and Colaba, Land Shares, close at about our quotations of the 27th March. Elphinstone Land Shares, with Rs. 1,000 paid up, close at Rs. 810, a day or two ago they were purchased at Rs. 825. The New Shares, with Rs. 600 paid, are steady at Rs. 435, but they are well held, and with difficulty obtainable. Colaba Land Shares rose to Rs. 1,300, declining again to Rs. 1,280, at which the market closes weak. Mazagon Land Shares, in the first week of the fortnight, fell to Rs. 765, subsequently they have been firmer, and are now enquired for at Rs. 780. Port Canning Shares have risen to Rs. 320. It is stated that the dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound, now payable by the Asiatic Bank, will bring to this Company Rs. 48,463-2-0, which, taken with the fact that the funds required for recent extensions of works have been supplied from the current revenues of the Company, would appear to show that the rumour that a dividend of Rs. 100 per Share was about to be declared,—not to be distributed among the Shareholders, but to be transferred to capital account, and treated as an additional call paid,—is well founded. Back Bays are nominal at Rs. 380, and are quite neglected. In Bank Shares, little has been done. New Bank of Bombay Shares stand at 10 per cent. premium: for those of the Old Bank some enquiry existed a week ago at Rs. 110, National Bank Shares, with Rs. 125 paid, are at Rs. 130, excluding the dividend recently declared. In Press Company's Shares, we have no change to report, except in the Shares of the Bombay Press Company, (Rs. 2,000 paid up), which have risen to Rs. 2,075: the advance is attributable to the report that a dividend of Rs. 300 per Share, for the year, is about to be paid. In Spinning Companies' Shares, no transactions have been reported; Alliance Spinning are now quoted at Rs. 1,590, ex-dividend; Oriental, at Rs. 1,070; and Manockjee Petit, at Rs. 660. Ship Companies' Shares are also unaltered; the Liquidators of the Iron Ship Company have declared an eighth and final distribution of Rs. 2 per share.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The Market continues very dull, and the same remarks as formerly are applicable to Fours, which, owing to the announcement of the new 4 per cent Loan of 2 millions sterling, are hardly saleable. We quote Fours at 93½ nominal; Fives, however, are pretty steady at 108¼, and Fives and half at 112 to 112⅛. No change appears to have taken place in the Calcutta market, Fours, there, being still quoted at 93, Fives at 108, and Fives and half at 112. From London, our latest advices are dated 3rd April, when Fours were quoted at 92½, and Fives at 105, with Exchange on India at 1s. 11⅝d. to 1s. 11¾d.

EXCHANGE.—In the first week of the fortnight a very large business was done,—the sterling sold amounting to nearly a million,—but, owing to the receipt of unfavourable advices from Liverpool, which reached us on the 5th, and which in some degree have continued, the business done in the week now closing has been comparatively small. Rates have been steady throughout, on the basis of 2s. 0¼d. for 6 months' sight Bank Bills, until a day or two ago, when an Exchange Bank offered to draw freely at 2s. 0⅜d. Rates close at 2s. 0 5/16d. to 2s. 0⅜d. for 6 months' sight Bank Bills, at 2s. 0 7/16d. for Credits, and at 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0 9/16d. for Documents. The rate for sight Bank Bills is 99¼., and for 60 days' sight 98⅞. On China, the rate is Rs. 217 to Rs. 218 per 100 dollars.

IMPORTS.

There has been a considerable improvement in the market for all descriptions of Cloth and Yarn, although, following the course of Manchester, prices, during the last few days, are somewhat lower, and less activity prevails. The sales, in the fortnight, have been much larger than we have had to report for many months back; but this, in great measure, is accounted for by the purchases made by European Houses.

The speculative feeling which more or less exists at this season, in anticipation of the Monsoon, has derived some strength recently, from the diminution in the shipments of Goods and Yarn from England to the East, in the months of January and February, when compared with similar periods of 1868; from which it is inferred that higher prices must shortly ensue. To this circumstance, we believe, the rise of 3 annas per lb. in 7 and 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, which has already taken place, is principally due; and advices from Calcutta reporting a rise of 2 annas per piece there, with an enquiry for Goods "for arrival," show that the same causes are operating in that market. The total shipments to Bombay, in the year 1868, were,—Plain Cottons 280,280,753 yards, Coloured Cottons, 35,049,651 yards, Printed Cottons 14,760,509 yards, and Yarn 6,941,621 lbs., giving a monthly average shipment in that year of—Plain Cottons 23,356,729 yards, Coloured Cottons 2,920,804 yards, Printed Cottons 1,230,042 yards, and Yarn 578,468 lbs. Now the shipments to Bombay in January and February, 1869, were—Plain Cottons 18,486,388 yards, and 13,652,810 yards, respectively, Coloured Cottons 1,917,564 yards, and 1,099,223, yards respectively, Printed Cottons 874,499 yards and 695,397 yards respectively, and Yarn 509,278 lbs. and 296,750lbs. respectively. And comparing these two months with two average months of 1868, we find the diminution in the two months to be—Plain Cottons 14,574,260 yards, Coloured Cottons 2,824,821, Printed Cottons 890,188, and Yarn 350,908 lbs. Again, the average monthly shipments in 1868, to Calcutta,—a market, the conditions of which, from its very extent, affect, in great measure, all the markets of India, were,—Plain Cottons 42,494,227 yards, Coloured Cottons, 3,595,199 yards, Printed Cottons 2,736,811 yards, and Yarn 1,025,794 lbs In January, and February, 1869, the shipments were—Plain Cottons 32,636,817 yards, and. 34,186,980 yards, respectively, Coloured Cottons 796,486 yards and 1,853,896 yards, respectively, Printed Cottons 499,503 yards, and 1,151,686 yards respectively, and Yarn 392,110 lbs. and 524,495 lbs. respectively. And comparing these two months, with two average months of 1868, we find the diminution in two months to be—Plain Cottons 18,164,657 yards, Coloured Cottons 4,540,016 yards, Printed Cottons 3,822,433 yards, and Yarn 1,134,983 lbs.

The effect of these reduced shipments will naturally be to strengthen the position of holders, but any advance (not purely speculative) will, we apprehend, be unimportant, until the Stocks of Goods up-country, and in the Presidency Towns, are cleared off. Of the extent of these Stocks, no data exist to form an estimate. Prices, a year ago, were from 10 to 12 annas per piece higher than they are now, and than they have been for several months back; but, for all practical purposes, it may be assumed, that, in the present State of the Mofussil, the consumption has not been increased because values were lower. But there are circumstances which favour the view that stocks are not light, in spite of the alleged increase in population and in wealth. The shipments of cloth to Calcutta, and Bombay, were much larger in 1868 than in 1867, and they were much larger in 1867 than in any previous year except 1859. The goods, moreover, which passed into consumption, during the past year, were, it is believed, comparatively inconsiderable in amount, the consumption having been kept down by the famine which threatened, and prevailed, in Central and Northern India, for several months. The future depends upon the extent of the stocks here and up-country, whatever they may actually amount to; and, if shipments continue for some time on the reduced scale—and recent telegrams state that such is the case—we may look for better markets in India, but for no material advance in prices until stocks approach exhaustion.

GREY GOODS.—The market has been active throughout the fortnight with an advance of 2 to 4 annas. Shirtings are more in request; of 39 inch 5¼ lbs. about 6,650 pieces have been sold at Rs. 4-1 to Rs. 4-7¼; in 6 lbs. about 31,020 pieces changed hands at Rs. 4-9½ to Rs. 4-14; about 2,000 pieces 6¼lbs. were taken off at Rs. 4-14 to Rs. 5-0½; of 7 lbs. about 38,800 pieces realized Rs. 5-1½ to Rs. 5-7; in 8¼ lbs. about 61,000 pieces brought Rs. 6-2¾ to Rs. 6-10; about 600 pieces 9 lbs. were sold at Rs. 7-8; in 9½ lbs. about 1,000 pieces were taken off at Rs. 8; of 45 inch we have to report the following sales, viz. about 3,000 pieces 6 lbs. at Rs. 4-11 to Rs. 4-14; about 1,550 pieces 7 lbs. at Rs. 5-6 to Rs. 5-14, about 14,000 pieces 8 lbs. at Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-8, about 17,000 pieces 9 lbs. at Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 7-14; and about 1,500 pieces 10 lbs. at Rs. 8-2; in 50 in. 9 lbs. about 2,000 pieces changed hands at Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-8; of 10 lbs. about 5,300 pieces were taken off at Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-4, about 2,500 pieces 54 inch 11 lbs. realized Rs. 8-10 to Rs. 8-12; and in 60 inch 12 lbs. about 100 pieces brought Rs. 9-7. Of Printers we have only one sale to report—viz., about 7,000 pieces, 26 inch 30 yds., 3 lbs., at Rs. 2-8½ to Rs. 2-9. In Madapollams, about 2,200 pieces, 32 inch, 24 yds., 2¾lbs., have been sold at Rs. 2-3½; in 3 lbs. about 23,000 pieces changed hands at Rs. 2-5 to Rs. 2-7½; of 3½ lbs. about 600 pieces were taken off at Rs. 2-15; and about 2,000 pieces 50 inch, 5½ lbs., (Buff ends) realized Rs. 4-2½ to Rs. 4-3. T. Cloths:—about 5,000 pieces 29 inch, 24 yds., 4 lbs., were sold at Rs. 2-11 to Rs. 2-11½; of 32 in. 24 yds. 5 lbs., (Red ends medium) about 2,000 pieces were taken off at Rs. 3-5½ to Rs. 3-5½; in 6 lbs. about 1,000 pieces changed hands at Rs. 3-15 to Rs. 4-2; and of 7 lbs. about 8,600 pieces realized Rs. 4-12 to Rs. 6-2. In Longcloths about 2,200 pieces 40 inch, 36 yards, 9 lbs were sold at Rs. 6-3 to Rs. 6-5½; and about 500 pieces 10 lbs. were taken off at Rs. 6-10. The undermentioned sales have been effected in Jacconets:—viz, about 7,000 pieces 40 inch, 20 yds., 2½ lbs., at Rs. 2-1 to Rs. 2-1½; about 12,000 pieces 2½ lbs. at Rs. 2-3 to Rs. 2-4½; about 900 pieces 45 inch 2¾ lbs. at Rs. 2-10 to Rs. 2-11; and about 1,800 pieces 3¼ lbs. at Rs. 2-15 to Rs. 2-15½. We have no sales to report of any other descriptions of Grey Goods.

BLEACHED GOODS—Have been active during the fortnight, and an advance of 1 anna per piece has taken place. The undermentioned sales have been effected:—viz., Shirtings, about 5,310 pieces at Rs. 4-13 to Rs. 11-10; Figured Shirtings, about 2,400 pieces, 32 inch, 24 yards, Rs. 3-6 to Rs. 3-6½; Jacconets about 14,000 pieces at Rs. 1-13 to Rs. 9, according to quality; Cambrics, about 2,000 pieces at Rs. 3-2 to Rs. 3-7; Mulls, about 7,900 pieces at Rs. 1-7 to Rs. 8-6, according to quality; and about 15,320 pieces Lappets, at Rs. 1-3 to Rs. 3-13.

DYED AND PRINTED GOODS—Have been steady. The following are the sales which have taken place during the fortnight—viz., about 1,200 pieces Cambrics, at Rs. 3-2; about 1,000 pieces Jacconets, at Rs. 2-15 to Rs. 3-2; about 1,000 pieces Mulls, at Rs. 2; about 500 pieces Black and Whites, at Rs. 3-2; and about 1,600 pieces Swiss Prints, at Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 7-12.

TURKEY RED GOODS—The Market has been quiet, and the undermentioned sales have been effected,—viz., 7-8 lb. Cambrics, about 4,400 pieces, at Rs. 4-10 to Rs. 5-11½; Mulls, about 5,000 pieces, at Rs. 3-10¾ to Rs. 4-3; and about 600 pieces Prints, at Rs. 6-6.

GREY YARNS.—The market has been active throughout the fortnight, but prices, in which an advance of ¼ to ½ anna per lb. had taken place in the early part of that period, have latterly declined ¼ anna from the highest point. In Mule, No. 40, about 310 bales have been sold at 11½ to 12 annas; about 15 bales 50's changed hands at 13⅛ to 13½ annas; in 60's about 35 bales were taken off at 14 3/16 to 14½ annas. In Water No. 30, about 255 bales realized 11⅞ to 12½ annas. About 10 bales Orange Nos. 30 to 60 and of Green about 64 bales, have been sold at 16½ annas, and 15 to 15½ annas respectively. Of Red (Imperial), about 5 bales brought 14 17/16 annas, and in Turkey Red about 93 bales changed hands at 25⅞ to 31¼ annas.

METALS—Have been dull during the fortnight with a decline of 2 annas per cwt. We have to report the following sales for the fortnight, viz. Copper Braziers, about 508 cwt. at Rs. 47½; Yellow Metal Braziers, about 750 cwt. at Rs. 37 to Rs. 38-14; Iron Swedish bar, about 15,000 cwt. at Rs. 37½; about 500 cwt. Steel in Tubs, at Rs. 10; and about 1,000 cwts. Spelter, at Rs. 10-8.

COALS.—The market continues extremely dull. The following sales have been effected during the fortnight:—viz. North Wales' Main steam, 6,784½ tons, at Rs. 14 to Rs. 15, alongside; Hard Splint, 2,304 tons, at Rs. 12¼, alongside; and Byrmbo Welsh Hartley, 1,800 tons, at Rs. 14¼, alongside.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The telegrams which came to hand to the 3rd instant, reported firm markets in Liverpool, with the price of Fair Dhollerah, on the spot, at 10⅞d.; and from the 27th March, down to that date a very large business was done here,—about 18,500 candies having been purchased—and prices advanced Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per candy. But on the 5th instant, messages dated the 3rd came in reporting the Liverpool cotton market to be quiet, and prices drooping, and the price of Fair Dhollerah as having declined to 10¼d. A comparatively very small business has since been done, and from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 of the advance has been lost. The purchases made in Bombay aggregate about 24,165 candies, and were as follow:—New Oomrawuttee, 11,655 candies, at Rs. 275 to Rs. 287; New Hingunghaut, 220 candies, at Rs. 286 to Rs. 295: New Dharwar Sawginned, 650 candies, at Rs. 298 to Rs. 303; New Broach Ginned, 1,285 candies, at Rs. 289 to Rs. 297; New Broach, 3,950 candies, at Rs. 269 to Rs. 286; New Barsee, 1,050 candies, at Rs. 268 to Rs. 280; New Dhollerah, 3,275 candies, at Rs. 277 to Rs. 285; New Arvey, 25 candies, at Rs. 284½; New Barey, 1,450 candies, at Rs. 272 to Rs. 278; New Hunjaree, 30 candies, at Rs. 268; New Veravul, 150 candies, at Rs. 270 to Rs. 263½; New Vingorla, 175 candies, at Rs. 267 to Rs. 262; New Kirkley, 50 candies, at Rs. 286; Old Dharwar Sawginned, 50 candies, at Rs. 269; and Old Dhollera, 150 candies, at Rs. 257. The Market closes steady.

Below we append our quotations, viz:—

NEW.	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee Akote	280 to 281
Hingunghaut	288
Dharwar, Sawginned	300 to 302
Broach Ginned	290 to 292
Do. N.G.	278 to 280
Dhollera and Bhownuggur	280 to 281

FREIGHTS.

(*From Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly Freight Circular.*)

BOMBAY, 10TH APRIL, 1869.

THE general tenor of the Freight market during the past week has been dull and uninteresting. Rates which at the close of last mail were reported to be firmer have continued at their former level with scarcely any variation, and beyond noting the very meagre transactions which embrace the business of the period under review there is little to remark. The expectation of a large and general extension of demand has been entirely falsified, and the tone of the Freight market varies in sympathy with the almost daily changes in the Cotton market. Already several vessels have sailed in ballast, being unable to obtain employment, and many more are preparing to follow: and if such is the case in this usually the busiest month in the whole year, what we wonder will be the state of the market a month or two hence, when the bulk of the Cotton crop will have been shipped, and the rains put a stop to business. It is evident that many more vessels must go away seeking or lay up waiting better times, of which however there is no immediate prospect. The following are this day's quotations:—

For Liverpool—		
Cotton & Wool ready shipment iron ships	£1-12-6 to £1-17-6	per ton.
Do. wooden ships	£1-10-0 to £1-15-0	,,
Do. Shipment May	£1-10-0 to £1-15-0	,,
Seeds	£1- 0-0	,,
Broken Stowage Myrabolams	£0-10-0 to £0-12-6	,,
Do. Coir in Bundles	£0-8-0 to £0-10-0	,,
For London—		
Cotton	£2- 0-0 Nominal.	,,
Oil	£3- 0-0 to £3- 5-0	,,
Cases	£2- 0-0 to £2- 5-0	,,
Seeds	£1- 0-0 Nominal	,,
For Havre—		
Cotton	£2- 0-0 to £2- 5-0	,,
Per Overland		
Cotton for Liverpool, &c.	£7- 5-0 to £7-10-0	of 40 feet
Do. April and May	£7- 0-0 to £7-10-0	,,
For Calcutta—		
Salt	Rs. 4-0-0 to Rs 5-0-0	per ton
For China—		
Cotton (by steamer)	,, 8-0-0 to ,, 10-0-0	p. bale
Do. sailing vessel	Rs. 3 to Rs. 4	per bale.
Mauritius	10 to 12 annas	per bag.
Clyde	No enquiry.	
Hull	ditto.	
New York	£1-15-0 to £2- 0-0	per ton

For Liverpool.—On "Saturday" last the improvement noticed in our last report was well maintained, and the "Unrivalled," 812 tons, a British built ship, made her first engagement at £1-15-0 per ton. On "Tuesday" there was a much quieter feeling apparent, but the "Eleutheria," 764 tons, on account of her handy size, secured a full cargo at £1-11-3 to £1-15-0 prompt shipment; and the fine new iron ship "Malabar," 1,199 tons, guaranteed to sail this month, made further engagements at £2-0-0 per ton; which rate also continued to be the highest obtainable, (and that with difficulty) for ships only requiring a small amount of Cotton to fill up. On "Wednesday," on account of the receipt of adverse telegrams regarding Cotton, there was an almost total suspension of demand; although two favourite iron ships were placed at £1-15-0 per ton and one "Colonial" ship accepted £1-10-0 to obtain cargo. On account of a cessation of purchases in the Cotton Market the highest rate obtainable for "Going" iron ships was £1-15-0 to £1-17-6 per ton. On "Thursday" the market became still further depressed, and at a decline of 2s. 6d. to 5s. 0d. per ton. For "Going" ships only a moderate amount of business was transacted, and several chartered vessels having been pressed upon the market, engagements transpired at £1-10-0 per ton. On "Friday" the market still continued dull and inanimate, and at our quotations. Owing to the limited quantity of cargo offering rates were barely maintained. The market closes with a total absence of demand that is perfectly unaccountable for this usually our busiest month.

The following ships have taken the berth during the past week:—"Unrivalled," 813 tons, "Eleutheria," 764 tons, "City of Lahore," 990 tons, "Royal Adelaide," 1,385 tons, "Slieve Donard," 1,491 tons, "Becherdass Ambaidass," 1,376 tons, "Connemara," 1,293 tons. The following ships have nearly completed their loading and will probably sail during the ensuing week:—"Evelyn," 1,157 tons, "T. E. Lemon," 1,089 tons, "Colombo," 1,199 tons, "Dreadnought," 1,497 tons, "Glenlyon," 1,446 tons, "Romulus," 703 tons, "Minerva," 1,364 tons, "British India," 1,199 tons, "Northumbria," 599 tons, and "Toftscombs," 673 tons.

For Havre.—On Saturday last the new iron ship "Ireshope," 1,112 tons, was put on the berth, engaging 2,500 bales at £2 2-6 per ton; and soon after the "Dilharree," 1,293 tons, classed 16 years A 1 at Lloyds, secured a full cargo at £2-2-6 per ton for 3,000 bales Cotton, and 600 tons general cargo for London at £2-0-0 per ton: ship guaranteed to sail full or not full before 10th May. The number of ships on the berth are much in excess of the demand, and there has been great competition to obtain cargo. The "City of Brussels," 990 tons, after repeatedly refusing £2 15-0 a month, since has had to accept £2-5-0 per ton to fill up. Of the other ships loading, the "Berbice," 716 tons, and "Trinidad," 727 tons, have been the only ships enquired for. The "Lina," 878 tons, sails to-day with about 4,000 bales, and "Talisman" sailed 3rd instant with 6,554 bales.

For London.—The "Dilharree," 1,293 tons, engaged 600 tons general cargo at from £2-0-0 to £2-5-0 per ton.

Falmouth for Orders.—The "Alfred the Greate" 598 tons, signed charter for a cargo of Cotton at £2-0-0 if ordered to Liverpool, £2-10-0 of," ports between Havre and Hamburg, and £2-15-0 if sent to the Mediterranean.

Calcutta and Back.—Rs. 17 per ton and Calcutta port charges is freely offered.

Rice Ports.—There are no offers in the Market. The "Ellisif," 427 tons, and "Aftensjernen," 507 tons, are under charter effected in Europe.

Overland Route.—The "Gunga" (s), obtained £8-0-0 for a small lot to fill, and sailed 7th inst. with 4,350 bales Cotton. The mail steamer "Baroda" sails to-day with about 2,500 bales. The "Neera" (s), leaving 21st instant, has made large engagements at £7-5 0 per ton, and the mail steamers up to the end of the month are booked full at £7-5-0 to £7-10-0 per ton.

The total number of ships in port, exclusive of country traders, whose destination is "not fixed:" 43 ships, 36,753 tons.

The total number of ships now lying in the Bombay harbour "fixed," and "not fixed," including country traders and steamers, excluding the steamers belonging to the P. & O. Co., British India Steam Co., and B. & B. S. S. Co. 147 ships, 140,698 tons.

The arrivals since the last mail have been 12,835 tons, against clearances 21,104 tons register.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 19TH MARCH.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. *Golconda* arrived in the harbour yesterday morning at half-past nine o'clock, bringing the English mails of 19th March. The *Golconda* sailed from Suez at eleven in the forenoon of the 28th ult., arrived at Aden at half-past two in the afternoon of the 2nd inst., and sailed thence at 8-15 P.M. of the same day. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton.—Mrs. May and two children, Mrs. Roys and child, Mrs. Brown and infant, Misses. Brown, Smith, and T. Polson, Rev. Mr. Ffennell, Messrs. Thunder, Dangerfield, T. Hope, R. Christian, W. Hutton, C. Taylor, Pell, and Chamberlain.

From Marseilles.—Major Innes, Baroness de'Larpent, two infants and European female servant, Mrs. Sigg, Miss Sigg, and child, Mr. W. Burt.

From Suez.—Major Dickins.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News, March 19.*)

THE debate on the second reading of the Irish Church Bill has been commenced by Mr. Disraeli moving its rejection. The division is expected on March 23, when the House rises for the Easter recess.

The late agrarian outrages have been discussed in the House of Lords, when the Government vindicated the Fenian pardons.

Lord Napier of Magdala has written a letter correcting some statements made by Mr. Rassam.

Sir John Lawrence has arrived in London. He is to be raised to the peerage under the title of Viscount Foyle.

Lord Elcho has given notice of a resolution to the effect that the Army Estimates do not furnish a sufficient basis for the war power of the nation.

The Duke of Argyll has received a strong deputation, urging an increased growth of cotton in India.

Disturbances have broken out in Spain; but the Republican party in the Cortes profess to be loyal. Prim says the government are prepared with a candidate for the throne.

The election courts are nearly over. At Hereford Clive and Wyllie are unseated; and Hornby and Feilden at Blackburn. Bourke duly elected for Lynn.

The Reform League has been dissolved; but a section of extreme opinions have formed themselves into a "Vigilance Committee."

Sir S. Waterlow has been unseated for Dumfriesshire, on the ground of being a Government contractor; but he is again a candidate.

The East India Irrigation and Canal Company Bill. has passed the House of Commons.

Mr. Miall has been returned for Bradford.

Several shocks of earthquake have been felt in Lancashire, two in East Yorkshire, and one in Scotland.

The University boat race was again won by Oxford.

Count Batthyany's horse Marquis of Carabas was the winner of the Northamptonshire Stakes

Mr. Laing has published a letter on Sir R. Temple's financial statement.

Madame Rachel, surrendered by one of her bail, has been remitted to Newgate.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are expected home early in May.

The Suez Canal has been opened.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn has had a fall from his horse, but he is recovering.

A society is being formed in Belgium to introduce railroads and telegraphs into China.

Lord Strathnairn has obtained the command of the Royal Horse Guards.

The last war vessel built at Deptford Dockyard has been launched. It was christened the Druid by the Princess Louise.

Failures continue to be reported in the Lancashire cotton trade, chiefly for moderate amounts.

The dividend of the Bank of England for the half-year is 4½ per cent.

The dividend of the National Bank of India is at the rate of 8½ per cent. per annum.

Great frauds have been committed upon the Great Central Gas Consumer's Company.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:

In her Majesty's Indian Service: Henry Walters, Esq., Bengal Civil Service—Major J. Chilcott, Retired List, Bengal Army.

Miscellaneous: Captain S. W. Burges—Sir Joseph Olliffe—Admiral Sir Charles C. Parker, Bart.—Major W. E. Cochrane—Sir William Clay, Bart.—Admiral Sir Peter Richards, K.C.B.—Major-General J. W. Ormsby—Lord Leconfield.

THE UNSEATING OF MESSRS. WYLLIE AND CLIVE.

THE hearing of the Hereford election petition was brought to a close on March 15. The respondents were Mr. George Clive and Mr. Wyllie, the petitioners being gentlemen of the city of Hereford.

Mr. Justice Blackburn said it had not been attempted to be set up that the candidate themselves had been personally parties to anything wrong. In this case the charges were—1, bribery; 2, treating; and 3, undue influence. As to the first, he thought there was not sufficient made out to justify him in acting. No doubt the evidence was of very considerable suspicions in two cases. As to O'Hara's case, his Lordship was satisfied that he might speak the truth, but if he did he thought it would be a case of pure accident. It had been shown that he was ready enough to sell his vote, and he thought it could not be doubted that he was also ready enough to sell his evidence. He therefore could not act on O'Hara's evidence against the evidence of a man in Mr. Bosley's position, who had so directly contradicted him. After some remarks on the other cases of alleged bribery, he came to the treating cases, and cited the clause in the Act which condemned as treating "the giving and providing any meat, drink, or entertainment to any person" to influence the election or to influence a particular vote. He considered it was no compliment to his common sense to say that the breakfast given at Mr. Harrison's on the day of the poll was not given to influence the election. Then came the important question of agency. That was the most difficult point to determine. It was well known that it had been a common practice to keep the knowledge of all corrupt practices and expenditure from the candidates, and then, after the election, to recoup the agent for the corrupt expenditure. That practice was not altogether done away with. He wished the Legislature could invent some distinct test of agency, for he confessed himself that he had never been able to lay down any such test. He reviewed the evidence as bearing upon the question of agency of Mr. Harrison. Invitations, his Lordship said, appeared to have been given to everybody and to everybody's friend for that was what it came to—to go to the breakfast. After glancing at the evidence and noticing the number of persons at that breakfast who were well known to have been mixed up in the election, his Lordship came to the conclusion that Mr. Harrison was an agent for Messrs. Clive and Wyllie and consequently, he was sorry to add, they would be liable for his acts, and his acts voided the election. He was sorry for the sitting members that this must be so, and also for their unpaid agents, mentioning Mr. James and Mr. Bodenham. [Here the noise outside —the last sentence uttered by the learned Judge having been quickly "telegraphed" outside the hall—was so great that his Lordship had to pause for a few moments.] He went on to refer next to the cases of treating of municipal voters by Mr. Russell. It had been shown that Mr. Russell on the 2nd of November, which was the day of the municipal election, had paid municipal voters a day's wages. This was a very bad practice, and if it had been done at a Parliamentary election it would undoubtedly have voided that election. He trusted the Legislature would make some such provision in reference to municipal elections as was made in reference to Parliamentary elections. The present case was something like that which he tried recently at Taunton, but there were fewer cases, and the amounts given were smaller; but he thought at Taunton that the money had been given to influence votes at Parliamentary elections, and therefore that it amounted to bribery. At Hereford the money, "the day's pay," appeared to have been given without reference to politics, and men who had actually voted on the Conservative side had received it. He had come to the conclusion that as regarded the payment of this money, it could not be considered a saying to the municipal elector, "You voted yellow at the municipal election; I paid you for that, and, consequently, I shall expect you to vote yellow at the Parliamentary election." He next referred to the treating cases, dwelling for the most part on that of Mr. Russell at the Greyhound Dog Inn after one of the Liberal meetings. He would not say that if this case had stood alone he should have voided the election in consequence of it, but he thought he should have been obliged to come to the conclusion that Russell did intend to influence the election by what he did then. The election would be voided, and as a general rule, where an election was declared void it was considered that the costs ought to abide the result and particularly where the petitioners have succeeded in doing a public service. But in this particular case he thought there were reasons why he could not follow the ordinary rule. He glanced at the mode of conducting election petitions before the old tribunal of a Parliamentary Committee. The loose way in which cases were got up under the old plan had been the cause of the establishment of a particular plan under the present new system. It was the very essence of justice that every man who was accused should have due and sufficient notice of the charges against him. It was the very essence of fair play that he should have notice of that and of that only, and therefore the judges in election petitions had established a practice that statements of particulars of what the respondents had to meet should be furnished by the petitioners, the object being not only for the purpose of fair play but also to save a waste of costs. These being the objects in view, he asked how had the rule been complied with in the present case? One hundred and eighty-four cases of bribery had been alleged; of these five had been gone into and a sixth was added on the last day. This all came practically to nothing. It was obvious that this could not have been done but for the purpose of baffling the very object for which it was required that particulars should be given.

Mr. Price, Q.C., here interposed, and reminded his Lordship that all the municipal cases that had been alleged had been gone into.

His Lordship continued.—If this were so, the discrepancy would not be so large as he had represented. But it was impossible not to see that the respondents had been put to a great deal of useless trouble and expense. He did not think he had known so gross an instance of this practice as had been shown in this case; and the only way of checking it was to follow the directions of the Act of Parliament, which, under such circumstances, left it to the discretion of the Judge who tried the petition as to who should pay the costs. In this particular case, therefore, he should direct that each party should bear his own expenses.

The judgment was received with great respect, and there was no "outward and visible" demonstration until the crowd had debouched into the street, when there was much cheering and groaning, and great excitement in the city prevailed for the rest of the day.

CITY MEN.

THE VERSATILE MAN.

THE versatile man has brains without ballast—ability sufficient to secure his failure in life. He is always flying from the good he has to something better that he knows not of. The phantom of a bird in the bush is to him more inviting than any number of birds in the hand, and, like the dog in the fable, he is continually dropping the meat he holds in his mouth for the bigger piece he sees reflected in the future. That a path should be chalked out for him by circumstances is quite enough to make him look for another. A living in the gift of his family decides him at once that he has no vocation for the Church, or the fact of their having interest at the Horse Guards is ample reason for his declining to have anything to say to the army. To himself and all who have anything to do with him his perversity when first brought to the post is but the beginning of sorrows. He makes his life a succession of false starts, and himself a perpetual object of painful interest to every one he has any claim upon. He has his alternate fits of buoyancy and depression—it must be confessed he has much more cause for the latter than the former—and is always rushing ahead, slipping down, and screaming for some one to come and pick him up. He feels strongly about his inalienable claims upon his friends, but consistently ignores any reciprocal obligations, and drawing freely on their influence and purses, regards it as an outrage on his moral dignity if they tender him their counsels. From the cradle to the grave he acts the fractious child, and, arguing from his personal failures, comes honestly to believe that average prosperity infers dulness and incapacity.

Mr. Felix Flutterly was precocious as an infant and unusually intelligent as a boy. He was the eldest of a large family, and his father, a vicar in the Eastern counties, looked confidently to his clever firstborn to build the fortunes of his house. So he set himself to count ways and means, and decided that, whatever sacrifices it might entail, it would be a prudent extravagance to put ability like that into university training. Felix, perfectly understanding that each shilling expended on him must be saved on his family, graciously accepted, and to Cambridge he went—not very young, for the Flutterlys had to wait and scrape the funds to start him. He did not outrun his allowance, but felt keenly the false position which condemned him to an income in the reverse ratio of his gifts. Young Bullion, son and heir of the great Fleet-street house, and Ingots, his cousin, were of the same college, and the fastidious superiority their wealth gave them over him, and the luxuries they made necessaries of, blighted his eyes and cankered his heart. A single evening of mature reflection converted him to a system of practical philosophy which held money as the highest good, and the getting money the end of life. In his conscious infallibility, when he went down at the end of term, he had already decided on the reversal of his career, and the annihilation of his parents' castles in the air. He saw the folly of hanging on for years on a pittance, when in his rare abilities he had the philosopher's stone to turn all it touched to gold. When he announced off-hand his intention of going to the City for the fortune that was awaiting him there, great was the consternation and indignation in the vicarage. The vicar in especial indulged in language trenching closely on the unclerical. But his son took his stand on his constitutional rights as a genius, and declined to admit in his family anything more than the privilege of ratifying his resolutions. The vicar was impressed in spite of himself by this depth of settled conviction in a son in whom he believed, and he gave in. As it chanced, and as Felix knew, he had some City interest—interest he had intended to exert for one of the cadets. His elderly bachelor cousin Simcox had an excellent business in the East Indian trade, and after a few months of negotiation young Mr. Flutterly found himself perched on a stool in the counting-house in Great St. Helen's. No one except a child of the firm, born in the blotting-paper, could have started under promising auspices. Simcox had always heard his new clerk talked of as the genius of his family, and was disposed to look very kindly on one who had showed so decided a bent towards commerce. The office staff, from the errand boy up to Mr. Ledger, the managing clerk, treated him with marked consideration—although, in Ledger's case especially, it was strongly tempered with jealousy—When they saw he had made his way into the good graces of the unimpressible chief. Flutterly more than vindicated the preference of Simcox. His quickness was only equalled by his assiduity. Indefatigable in routine work he could be trusted on occasions where the head came into play as well as the body. Simcox began to trust him accordingly, and in six months' time he was promoted to a salary, on the understanding that its amount would keep pace with his deservings. He rose steadily for the next year or two while Simcox kept throwing out hints which Flutterly shrewdly and justly construed to mean that the bread and butter for his lifetime was as good as cut. He saw partnership and succession in his grasp, whereupon he was a good deal tried in mind. He was sorely disturbed by the reflection that his success and the preferment it promised him were binding him hand and foot to his trade. Certainly he was doing well, but could he not do better? If he had gone so far with little but application pushing him along, what might he not do if his talents had scope and swing? He saw visions and dreamed dreams. His eyes were nearly as often on vacancy as on the page before him. Gross errors crept into his calculations. Ledger brightened up and became more cordial, Simcox grew rather reserved and distant. His confidential missions to the docks and the bonded warehouses, once a source of pride, now entailed a humiliating sense of degradation. He felt like an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer told off to count bottles, forgetting that poor Simcox, who had delighted to honour him, could hardly be expected to realize a greatness as yet unachieved. From a treasure, Simcox came to regard him as a nuisance, and greatly disappointed, was at little pains to conceal his feelings. In an unpleasant interview Flutterly greatly angered that gentleman by the calm superiority of deportment he maintained throughout. While Simcox was reluctantly coming to the conclusion that they must part, his clerk anticipated him by giving him his dismissal in terms cold but courteous. Referring casually to the separation, Flutterly wrote to the vicarage, instructing them to send him some money, and intimating that he might want occasional supplies, pending the remodelling of his arrangements for realizing his fortune. This time the vicar was beside himself, and could not be dissuaded from a violent sermon on the prodigal son, in which he took him no farther than the swine trough. There he did Felix injustice, who was a model of propriety and morality, and spent the ample time at his disposal between reading violently to improve his mind, revolving gigantic schemes for the welfare of his fellow-men, and making desultory efforts to secure his own. His labours of love brought him in contact with Donnington, the eminent mercantile philanthropist, who was so struck by his abilities and self-abnegation, that he took him by the hand and offered him a vacant post of confidence in his establishment at an excellent salary. Flutterly, tamed by sharp money pressure, reconsidered his scruples about burying his talents in subordinate post, and accepted. Years passed on pleasantly enough: he made a number of useful friends; he had the run of Donnington's house, and found himself floating tranquilly along the stream of life flirting pleasantly under the philanthropist's benevolent eyes with his only daughter and heiress. It was evident Donnington was sincere in his denunciation of worldly matches, and had no objection to resign his daughter's happiness to his protégé's care. Flutterly liked and admired her, but he naturally felt hurt and insulted at being appropriated in his matter-of-course way. So with many internal qualms he snubbed his patron, and asserted his independence by marrying Miss Donnington's music mistress—a lady very plain, somewhat vulgar, and six years his senior. So far as the rupture of business relations with his benefactor went, that cost him the less of a pang, that while it left him married and penniless, it gave him time for bringing to maturity a variety of schemes he had been hatching in his fertile brain. His wife had some trifling savings which she doled out to him distrustfully, and they settled themselves in humble lodgings in Pentonville. Day after day did he wend his way to the City, his breast-pockets bulging with memorandum books, his tail ones stuffed out with papers. He had a good many acquaintances there—men who were their own masters and had the time for an occasional chat. At first they welcomed him cordially enough, but soon their genial looks were iced by the invariable announcement that they were requested to stand sponsors to some infant of the visitor's brain, and come down handsomely to see it floated in the world. If he did succeed in button-holing a man and talking things quietly over with him, it was two to one that he half converted him. Flutterly's plans were generally well reasoned, grounded on figures that had been patiently worked out. The drainage and reclamation of Plashington Mere—probable costs and results based on the precedent of Haarlem and other Dutch experiences—was a case in point. Had he pinned his hopes to any one idea, and stuck to it persistently, he might possibly have done well. But as you see one of the monkeys in the Regent's Park address himself to the toilette of a companion or to his own, with an expression of profound abstraction and earnestness, as if he had at last found an object for his life, and then all of a sudden break off in the midst, setting himself with an air of stern determination to dispose of a nut, so you never know when to have Flutterly. After a protracted interview, rationally conducted, or the perusal of one of those interminable letters he is so fond of inditing, you begin to think that really there is a good deal in that Plashington notion. You go to him a few days later for further lights, and find the only subject you can bring him to dwell on is the Carolina land scheme he has just evolved, which is to regenerate the Southern States with an English element, enrich its shareholders, and elevate the nigger. His mind is as overcharged with fancies as his pockets are bare of shillings, and when on any one topic he has run himself out of breath and you out of patience, the diversion you may try is sure to lead more or less indirectly into some fresh field in which he finds himself thoroughly at home, and breaks away gleefully to disport himself.

He went to Russia for six months on an agency he picked up somewhere and came back full of new markets for St. Petersburg and Moscow. When he suggested them to Finn and Calmuck, a Russian house of speculative tendencies, the partners knowing the deficiency in accommodations of the sort were much inclined to take up any promising scheme for supplying it. Flutterly furnished them the data they wished for in precise language and arranged with admirable care. Then in an evil moment for him, he burst forth in a flood of eloquence on the opening offered for proselytizing among the market women. Finn looked blankly at Calmuck, winked, touched his forehead, and the pair cut the colloquy short and civilly bowed their visitor out of the room. When he broke to Locksley, the great engineer, his plans for taking levels in tunnelling mountains, Locksley pricked up his ears and asked him to dinner on the spot. Over the port he began to rhapsodize on the revolution it was destined to work in engineering, and talked airily of piercing the Andes and the Hindoo Koosh. Locksley stopped short on his way to ring for another bottle, and the negotiation ended literally in smoke when Flutterly a few minutes later found himself disconsolately lighting a pipe on the doorstep. Yet the Russian markets will certainly, some day, be a success, and clever men to whom he has babbled of his engineering ideas are inclined to think there is a great deal in them. Meanwhile Mrs. Flutterly goes on charging his quiver with little ones singly and in pairs. Somehow he must fill their mouths and so long as work comes to him in jerks and is likely to lead to nothing permanent, Flutterly works like a man. Now he is agent for a cattle disease insurance company: now he is making a rush abroad to buy up corn on commission; now he is travelling England for an American reaping machine. Whatever he does, while he chooses to stick to it, he does well. But when he should be hunting up orders among the farmers as likely as not he may be lecturing on astrology at the mechanics' institute, or distributing tracts in the market-place of a market day. Nominally, he is a Churchman still, but he has patched and pieced the Anglican Creed out of all knowledge with tenets of the Baptists, Congregationalists, Muggletonians. A year and a half ago he came very near founding a sect of his own—the Flutterlings—when a conception for fastening bladders on jam-pots by machinery flashed into his brain and he bent his faculties to that. The old vicar has made up his mind at last to take his son as he is; and Felix makes a periodical descent on the vicarage to levy a forced loan, or, as he euphonizes it, to extend to its inmates the privilege of succouring him. He will never lose anything for want of asking, but the circle of men who care to listen to him is rapidly narrowing. Any day under a possible combination of circumstances he might make a hit, for undoubtedly he carries in his head embryo fortunes. But each day the chances diminish, and probably until excitement wears him out he will condemn himself to those desultory razzias into the realms of business that just keep body and soul together.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE RETIRING SCHEMES.

WE (*Home News* of March 19) hear upon good authority that both Colonel Norman and Colonel Broome's proposals for relieving the Indian finances, by facilitating the retirement of senior officers, has been rejected by the Council of India, and that unless some plan can be devised at home the Council is determined to incur the very heavy outlay which must eventually fall upon the Indian Revenue. In fact, like the incredulous bird who declined to take warning that a gun was in close proximity, the Council profess to disbelieve the tabular statements which have been prepared; it is to be regretted that when the explosion does occur the Indian authorities will not have to suffer personally for their infatuation. We have recently seen a statement, the truth of which not been impugned, that, allowing for casualties according to the present average, there will in 1878 be 1,030 lieutenant-colonels, 540 majors, and 117 captains, and that the aggregate pay of the former rank will be over *one million* sterling per annum; and that eventually it may be expected that there will be 720 officers in receipt of full colonel's allowances at a cost of £809,280; and yet it is a fact that, under the Court of Directors, the number could never exceed 209, or not one-third of the expected number. We hear a great deal at the present time regarding the necessity of economy, but India is a large country and a long way off, and its Chancellor of the Exchequer does not go out of office with the Ministry, and is not amenable to the House of Commons. If our present information is correct, another proof is afforded of the absurdity of the Indian finances remaining under the control of an irresponsibible body like the Council of the Secretary of State for India; and it seems hopeless to expect that any impression can be made upon that body to adopt steps in time to avert the heavy burden which must eventually fall upon the Indian revenue. We fear officers are doomed still to languish in India without employment, or the prospect of relief, for as a body the army is always opposed to any combined movement, against Government; but the present seems a fitting opportunity to impress upon them that only repeated agitation will evoke public opinion, and that until this is somewhat forcibly expressed the Indian Council is not likely to eat the leek by adopting measures which will prove that the favourite Staff Corps has proved a ridiculous failure.

THE MINISTER OF WAR AND THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

THE following return to an address of the House of Commons for copy "of any documents now in force upon the subject of the respective duties and authority of the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief," was published on Saturday, March 13:—

"Whereas, we deem it expedient, in order to prevent any doubts as to the powers and duties of the Commander-in-Chief with respect to the government of our army and the administration of military affairs, to express our will and pleasure thereon,—Now our will and pleasure is, that the military command and discipline of our army and land forces, as likewise the appointments to and promotions in the same, together with all powers relating to the military command and discipline of our army, which, under and by any patent or commission from us, shall have been, or shall from time to time be, committed to, vested in or regulated by the Commander-Chief of our forces, or the General Commanding our Forces in Chief for the time being, shall be excepted from the department of the Secretary of State for War.

"And we are further pleased to declare our will and pleasure to be that all powers relating to the matters above enumerated shall be exercised, and all business relating thereto shall be transacted by the Commander-in-Chief of our forces for the time being, and shall be deemed to belong to his office, subject always to our general control over the government of the army, and to the responsibility of the Secretary of State for the exercise of our Royal prerogative in that behalf, and subject to any powers formerly exercised by the Secretary at War.

"Given at our Court at Balmoral this 11th day of October, 1861, in the 25th year of our reign.

"By Her Majesty's command."

DEPUTATION TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLL ON COTTON-GROWING, IRRIGATION, &c.

On Friday, March 12, the Duke of Argyll, Secretary of State for India, received a deputation of members of Parliament, members of Chambers of Commerce, and other gentlemen from Manchester and the manufacturing districts generally, who waited on his Grace for the purpose of presenting memorials urging the policy of increasing the agencies by which India could be made a cotton-growing country, and praying that the means of irrigation and navigation and transit generally should be extended. The memorialists also suggested that the chief collectors in those districts in which cotton was produced should exert themselves to promote the cultivation of that commodity, and that the Government should make grants of model farms on which experiments regarding the capability of the land to produce cotton should be made. The memorials having been presented, and speeches, in which the objects of the memorialists were indicated, having been delivered by several of the gentlemen constituting the deputation, which was introduced by Mr. Bazley, M. P., the Duke of Argyll said he agreed with those who had urged that there should be a considerable commercial element in the Indian Council. It had been arranged when the constitution of that body had been remodelled that seven of its members should be elected by the directors and eight by the Crown. As it had been also provided that some of them should have practical knowledge of India, the desideratum sought had been to a certain extent obtained. He mentioned the names of Mr. Arbuthnot and Mr. M'Naghten as those of gentlemen who had a thorough knowledge of the commercial affairs of India. Considerable misunderstanding existed in the public mind regarding the intentions of the Indian Council. It was believed that that body was backward in supporting schemes projected for the improvement of Indian commerce. He could only say that some of the members of the Council who had at one time been connected with the East India Company were most go-ahead as regarded the promotion of public improvement in India. As an instance of liberal dealing with Indian affairs, he would mention that some time ago it had been urged that Dharwar should be opened up as a cotton-growing district. His predecessor had asked for information on the subject, and as that information had not yet arrived, he had himself made inquiries, and having ascertained that there was a strong *primâ facie* case in favour of the project specified he had given instructions that a surveyor should be sent out to make the necessary examination. He had received memorials from six different Chambers of Commerce with reference to communication between Eastern India and Western China. The present Marquis of Salisbury had taken great interest in this subject, but Sir John Lawrence and his Council had opposed the scheme, on the ground that the tribes inhabiting the intervening country were dangerous and the country itself very rough. He thought that on account of the savage character of the people to which he had alluded there would be no protection for the means of railway or telegraphic communication from India to the borders of Western China. The subject was one which must be interesting in a geographical as well as a commercial sense. It was to be remembered that Government stood in a peculiar position as regarded land in India. It was the owner to a certain extent; to that extent, however, there was a definite limit. The Government might estimate the probable growth of cotton by experiment. At the same time, the commercial classes should remember what a wide field for private enterprise existed in India. It was a great misfortune that the aid of Government should be looked for in almost every instance; scarcely a fence could be built in India without a claim for Government assistance. This, as he had intimated, was an unfortunate state of things which had been developed by a system of grants and guarantees. It was unfortunate for the agricultural prosperity of India that natural manure was to a large extent in that country used for fuel. With regard to Berar, he thought the surplus which existed there might be profitably used elsewhere. There was no knowing what schemes of improvement might be undertaken by so enlightened a Minister as the chief adviser of the Nizam. One of the deputation had alluded to the system of government in India, and had suggested the propriety of parcelling the country into districts. Though a certain amount of decentralization was possible, the debt of India must be carried on indefinitely, and considered in relation to the whole revenue. There were insuperable difficulties in the way of decentralization, and even Mr. Bright, who had proposed the course referred to, must admit that the army should be directed by a central authority. What amount of money should be devoted to the exclusive use of the local Government would be a question of detail. Mr. Cheetham, formerly M. P. for Salford, expressed the pleasure he felt on account of the consideration that after all the obstructions which had been placed in the way of those with whom he had acted in this matter they now, for the first time, had an interview with a Minister who held out hopes for the future. The deputation then withdrew.

THE French papers attribute a *mot* to Lamartine, for which, had he been still alive, they would scarcely have liked to make him responsible. Some one asked the poet whether he was not spending too much money in advertising his publications. "No," he is reported to have answered, "advertisements are absolutely necessary. Even Divine worship" (in the original, *le bon Dieu*) "needs advertising. Otherwise what is the meaning of church bells?"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

MILITARY AND NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

War Office, Pall Mall, 19th March 1869.

92nd Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant-General John Campbell, from the 97th Foot, to be Colonel, vice General the Right Honourable Hugh H. Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., transferred to the Coloneley of the Royal Horse Guards. Dated 3rd March, 1869.

97th Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant-General George Thomas Colomb, from the 4th West India Regiment, to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General John Campbell, transferred to the Coloneley of the 92nd Foot. Dated 3rd March, 1869.

Chaplains' Department—Chaplain of the Third Class the Reverend Walter Melvill Wright to be Chaplain of the Second Class. Dated 2nd March, 1869.

Admiralty, 19th March 1869.

Vice-Admirals:—The Honourable Joseph Denman and Charles Frederick have been appointed to receive the Greenwich Hospital Pensions placed at the disposal of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, by the deaths of Admiral of the Fleet Sir James Alexander Gordon, G.C.B., and Admiral Sir Peter Richards, K.C.B., and they have been placed on the retired list accordingly.

In consequence of these retirements the following Flag promotions, to date the 17th instant, have been made:—

Rear-Admiral Richard Collinson, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Rear-Admiral George Ramsay, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Captain William King Hall, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Captain Thomas Wilson, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Retired Captain Colson Festing to be Retired Rear-Admiral, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of 24th April, 1847, and 26th June, 1867.

Retired Captains:—Edmund Gardiner Fishbourne, C.B., Thomas Chaloner, William Cornwallis Aldham C.B., Colin Yorke Campbell, to be Retired Rear-Admirals, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of 1st August, 1860, 9th July, 1864, and 24th March, 1866.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

(The Standard, March 18.)

Oxford has won. The very long lane of ill-fortune has yet had no turning for the champions of the junior University, though every man yesterday did his best to achieve the victory that Fate denied; and not least hard of all the crew worked Mr. Still, who, after only four days' training, took the place of Mr. Mellor, invalided, but not, we are very happy to say, dead, as a report widely current yesterday grieved every one by stating. But that peculiar grip of the water at the commencement of the stroke, which has so long distinguished the men of the Isis, and which the men of the Eastern counties yet fail to catch, has told once more, and to it the victory of yesterday is due. For the Cambridge men were unquestionably better trained as a whole; they had certainly a more pleasing style; they had a quicker stroke; and the men who practised on the Isis wanted everything but pluck and grip. Yet these carried the day, as will be seen from our account below.

The hour was so late that there was none of that staying up all night for the fear of lying too long in the morning which has been fabulously narrated of previous boat-race eves. Yet as early as ten o'clock carriages and traps of all descriptions were racing along the Fulham-road, and through Wandsworth or Hammersmith. By the same hour the extra trains put on by the South Western Company from Waterloo and Ludgate, and by the Metropolitan Railway, were very comfortably filled. At twelve o'clock they began to be crammed, and passengers were yet arriving by train and road after the race was won and lost. At Putney, when noon came, the scene was not much more lively than usual, although a scattered fringe of people was to be found on the towing-path from the Duke's Head to the Soap Works. The morning had been very raw and not dry, and up till one o'clock it was very unpleasant out of doors. Then came a gleam of hope that after all it might be a fine afternoon; but the hope was doomed to be nipped. Meanwhile all who had the means, and had not invitations to the villas of friends along the course, very naturally preferred shelter at the various hostelries which flourish during the spring and summer, but which might, without loss of custom, be turned into hospitals in winter. In a word, it was not until nearly two o'clock that the usual features of a 'Varsity Boat-Race day made themselves very visible. Then in half an hour all changed. Clear spaces got speedily filled; policemen, morose for want of something to do, were seized with a sudden activity; carriages jammed and cab wheels locked; fair faces, fairer hair—not without a suspicion of auricomus fluid or caustic soda—and bright toilettes, bewildered the eyes of the susceptible young gentlemen who tried to colour their meerschaums as they defiled, to their own danger, between carriage wheels and ducked under horses' heads. And all was gay—windows of cottages, balconies of houses, lawns of lodges, and verandahs of villas all at once became attractive. The most charming dresses vied with more charming bonnets—the ball is due to the influence of St. Patrick's day—and with faces which varied in expression as a summer sky changes under cloud and sunshine, always delightful, sometimes irresistibly kind. In balconies draped with the dark blue or sky blue wine and sanwiches now came into request, in cosy broughams filled with clouds of blue silk and delicate lace there yet was found room for pigeon pies and glasses of that which cheers and does inebriate. And still the wonder grew how four poor miles could contain all the crowd that flitted along them. The ceremony of tossing, the only formal affair that takes place between the two crews, by the bye, unless we include the race in this category, was deferred until the last moment. Cambridge can seldom boast of having fortune on her side on land or water, and in the special matter of tossing it seems that the fickle goddess is peculiarly adverse to the Light Blue, and if precedents can be taken as a guide for betting the average chance of Cambridge winning the toss has since '61 been 9 to 2. Even a moral lesson can be derived from this, say some—that it gives Cantabs, the tip not to gamble. It is said that a good beginning makes a good end, and perhaps there is much truth in this even when applied to rowing; and to an inexperienced crew, that are apt to take notice of mere trifles, the choice of stations acts in a reassuring manner, but on this occasion we question whether the fact of again losing the toss had the slightest effect on the Cantabs. As regards the relative advantages of the stations, the starting place was so arranged that the inside station had scarcely a trifle the best of it round the first point. At the Soap Works the Surrey station was of immense importance to the Cambridge crew, as it enabled them to pursue a perfectly clear course in nearly midstream to past the Oil Works at Chiswick.

The Oxonians were the first to get down to their boat, which was housed in the boat-house of the London Rowing Club, the Leander Boat Club performing a like office for the Cantabs. Owing to the tide being but three-quarters run, and a neap one too, the crowds were enabled to gather in strong force around the crews at starting, but as they were in the best of humour and bent on a holiday no difficulty was experienced in getting off. The Oxonians were first afloat, and taking a short paddle to the Star and Garter, their coxswain brought them across the stream to the starting place, and as they took up their position at the inside station, it was for the first time perceived that they had again won the toss. The Cambridge men followed shortly after, and the easy swing of their bodies and regular time of their oars contrasted at first sight, most favourably with the shorter but sharper grip of the water in the Oxford boat; in fact, to an inexperienced eye, the odds would have looked justifiable on the Light Blue. The sympathy of the public with their cause was forcibly shown by the way in which they were cheered. As they rowed into mid-stream the pretty colour of their light blue coats, relieved by the white trousers and straw hats, rather belied the idea of their being about to compete in a desperate struggle. Mr. E. Searle, the eminent boat builder, was again in request as starter, and as soon as the two boats were end on to the starting skiffs, which were moored 20 yards apart, he gave the signal to prepare; however starting long boats, 60 feet in length, is not such an easy matter as people might imagine, and it was a few minutes before the oarsmen in the crews were prepared for the start. On no answer being given to the "Are you ready?" the word "Go!" quickly followed, and the two eights started on their twenty-sixth struggle on the metropolitan waters. Previous to the signal being given there was a dead silence among the vast multitudes on the river and shore, so great was the excitement of the spectators in the start; when, however, the boats were under weigh a perfect roar of voices broke out, and without cessation to the finish of the course was this kept up, dying away at times only to be renewed again with greater vigour as each spurt of either crew increased the excitement. When the word was given the Cambridge crew were not all forward with flat oars, one or two were square, and for the first few strokes the nose of the Oxford boat shot ahead. However, this lead was not of long duration, for the Cantabs having settled down to their steady way of rowing at once began to make up lost ground, and before the first bridge on the towing-path was reached, the lead, if any, was in favour of the Light Blue. From this spot to the Point the two crews kept their respective distances, but when getting abreast of Craven Cottage, the Cambridge boat—in rather more stream, though slightly wide—had now a perceptible lead; still in the full sweep of the tide, which here runs diagonally to the boat's course, the Light Blue ship gradually showed in front, the Oxonians taking a shorter course in shore, but one upon the shallows, and out of the tide. This lead of the Cantabs was responded to by loud shouts from the bank, which were redoubled when it was seen that instead of keeping their distance only the Cantabs were adding to it. Opposite the Dung Wharf the Oxonians were half a length behind, and still taking the inshore course. By the time the two boats were opposite Rose Bank the Cambridge crew were three-quarters of a length to the good. At this point the steering of the Cambridge coxswain had been as good as his opponent's was inferior, but by making too far for the Surrey shore before sighting the dummy at the Suspension Bridge, the Oxonians got the benefit of a straight line to the centre arch, while the Cantabs had again to go out to clear the pier properly. Here for the first time the signs of flagging were perceptible in the Cambridge boat, and for the first time since the start were some of the men out of stroke. Up to this point Goldie had been keeping to a regular stroke of 38 per minute, after the first two minutes, when he reached 40. Darbishire, on the other hand, had started with an equally fast stroke of 40 for a quarter of a mile, when he gradually got down to 37, and he kept to this till the Soap Works, where, finding himself gaining on the Cantabs, he quickened up to 39, and before the bridge was reached he had worked up the nose of his boat to within two feet of his rivals' and for the fourth time since 1860 Cambridge scored first blood by getting to Hammersmith first. Here the fears of granulating iron and unexpected vibration seemed to have had no effect on the feelings of the thousands who thronged there, and with the exception of the chains being free the bridge was as densely packed as it has ever been; in fact, so wedged were the people on both of the footways that no more effective way could have been devised to prevent their rushing across than by filling the bridge as full as possible. From the Suspension Bridge to Barnes-terrace speculating costermongers and others had erected platforms on the towing-path for stand, on which competition was extraordinarily brisk; luckily the tide had not run up high flood, or else the towing-path would have been under water in most places, and half at least of the spectators would have had to have sought a view elsewhere. When the two boats emerged from the bridge the Oxonians had made up the little they were behind, and they were again strictly level, as at the start. Here now began an amount of vagaries in the steering that might, had the two crews been more closely matched, have turned the scale in favour of the losers; while keeping a strictly straight course in mid-stream towards the bend opposite the Oil Works a row-boat suddenly appeared, making for the centre of the river, as if to dispute the passage of the two crews; this slight skirmishing on the part of the ruffian in the tub, however, had its effect on both coxswains, for they immediately both of them made direct for the Middlesex shore, and the two boats for twenty strokes were rowing on parallel courses athwart the tide; the jocose creature, however, in the fat tub suddenly changed his mind and, backing again to the shelter of the Surrey shore, sought refuge in the fleet of dirty craft from which he had emerged. This manœuvre on his part at once caught the eye of the Cantab coxswain, who once more got his boat on an even keel with the tide; the Oxonian from his position not seeing the alteration so quickly, and taking a most wide berth of his opponent, had got about a quarter of a length to the bad when the two boats were straight. Here again Darbishire quickened the stroke, and his crew picking it up well for the third time from the starts, the boats got level again. Another boat, however, at the tail of Chiswick Eyot once more threw the two eights out of their course, and this time the rudders were jammed so hard down that it looked as if a foul was imminent. Both coxswains, however, gave way and by the time the strait piece that marks the half way of the course was reached the light blue once more began to lead. From the bridge to this point Goldie had been rowing 37 and Darbishire 36 strokes per minute but here they both fell into 37, and at this rate the top of the eyot was passed, the Cantabs too much in shore near the sand bank. As soon as they entered Corney Reach the staying qualities of the dark blue became apparent, and they got together and rowed in better style than they had from the commencement, and at once they commenced to leave their opponents at every stroke, till at the bathing-place, where they had again crept too much in shore, they were clear. Rowing with admirable time and good catch, they passed Barnes Bridge at 37 strokes per minute, leading by 1½ clear lengths, and here in spite of the want of training of No. 7, Goldie's spurt was picked up splendidly, and up to the White Hart Oxford could not increase on their lead. The spurt, however, could not last for long, and when once ended, the Oxonians still further increased their lead, and they passed the winning post above the Ship, at Mortlake, winners for the ninth time in succession, and for the fifteenth time victorious, by three clear lengths. The steamers up to the middle of Corney Reach had behaved in a most exemplary manner, and the peculiar gyrations of an individual at the head of the Thames Conservancy boat had awed even the umpire and his skipper into submission; but the mischief was brewing, and on the fleet yawing to take the bridge at right angles, the steam tug of Messrs. Penn, in its ambition to get ahead, caught Citizen P, and drove it into the lumbering steamer of the Conservancy, which immediately sent the umpire's boat to the rightabouts, and left the rest of the fleet well jammed up, and out of sight of the crews to the finish. We had always up to the present day considered that the umpire's boat was, *par excellence*, the boat of the day, and that the umpire was to have command at least of a good view of the race if not of the other steamers; however, for the first and last time we hope, he was on this occasion treated as one of the common herd, and to be subject to all the crashing and bumping that falls to the lot of the regular steamers. Just at the start, a little tug, the Fox by name, we believe, attempted to cross to another station, and in doing so it was canted over to such an extent as nearly to jeopardise the lives of the passengers. Though it was rumoured that the whole of them were drowned, we believe the report is groundless. After the finish of the race the steamers crowded in such an unceremonious manner round the boats as to swamp the Oxonians, who were taken on board Mr. Willan's steamer. The Cantabs, in nearly the same plight, taking refuge in another craft. Within an hour after the race most of the steamers had passed Putney Bridge, and the banks had begun to assume their usual daily appearance. The time of the race was—to Hammersmith, 8 min. 2 sec.; top of Chiswick Eyot, 12 min. 4 sec.; Barnes Bridge 17 min.; and the winning post 20 min. 22 sec.—the fastest race yet rowed.

The result of the race was not different to what was anticipated by those who had closely watched the crews during their practice on the London water. It was generally asserted that a good race would be rowed for half the way, and then the superior strength of Oxford would tell. This was carried out to the letter in the actual contest, though the gallant manner in which the Cantabs stuck to their work surprised none more than their most ardent supporters, the teaching of Mr. G. Morrison had shown its fruits in the nature of the rowing, being identical throughout the boat, the swing was even and long, and the fall of the shoulders and regular finish were carried to perfection; but there were many who, while acknowledging the virtue of these points, would fain have seen a firmer hold of the water and less backward swing, as Mr. G. Morrison himself principally insisted on in the Oxford crews of 1864-65, when out of rough material two admirable crews were turned out. Perhaps as Mr. Morrison is expected to be again the Cambridge coach in 1870, he will inculcate those same important doctrines that formerly were the mainstay of his teaching, now that he has impressed the rudiments of his style on this year's men. With whatever result, however, he has earned the gratitude of past and present Cambridge oarsmen for the pains and time that he has taken in what has hitherto been deemed a hopeless cause. The rowing of the Oxford crew would have been far better had they received more coaching. They were a strong crew, but rough; but in their stroke they have a man who possesses all the requisites for the post. His rowing and judgment was only equalled by that of Goldie, a freshman, and if these two are again pitted together, we may expect as fine a piece of generalship next year as was shown yesterday.

The following are the crews:—

Oxford.	st.	lb.
1. S. H. Woodhouse, University	11	0
2. R. Tahourdin, St. John's	11	9
3. T. S. Baker, Queen's	12	8
4. F. Willan, Exeter	12	2
5. J. C. Tinné, University	13	6
6. A. C. Yarborough, Lincoln	11	11
7. W. D. Benson, Balliol	11	6
8. S. D. Darbishire, Balliol	11	6
D. A. Neilson, St. John's (cox.)	7	11

Cambridge.	st.	lb.
1. A. Rushton, Emmanuel	11	5
2. J. W. Dale, St. John's	11	9
3. J. H. Ridley, Jesus	11	11
4. F. J. Young, Christ's	12	2½
5. W. F. M'Michael, Downing	12	3
6. W. H. Anderson, 1st Trinity	11	2½
7. J. Still, Caius	11	13
8. J. H. D. Goldie, St. John's	12	0
H. E. Gordon, 1st Trinity (cox.)	7	8½

The two crews dined together at Willis's Rooms yesterday evening, and as the guests were limited to members of either University the dinner partook of quite a private character. The band of the Coldstream Guards, under Mr. Fred. Godfrey, played during the evening, and with the usual toasts the great rowing day of the year was brought to a close.

The following from the *Times* is a table of the University matches from their commencement:—

Year.	Date	Winner	Course.	Time M.	S.
1829	June 10	Oxford	Henley	—	—
1836	June 17	Cambridge	Westminster to Putney	36	0
1839	April 3	Cambridge	Westminster to Putney	31	0
1840	April 15	Cambridge	Westminster to Putney	29	30
1841	April 14	Cambridge	Westminster to Putney	32	30
1842	June 11	Oxford	Westminster to Putney	30	45
1845	March 15	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	23	30
1846	April 3	Cambridge	Mortlake to Putney	21	5
1849	March 29	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	22	0
1849	Dec. 15	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	foul	
1852	April 3	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	21	36
1854	April 8	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	25	29
1856	March 15	Cambridge	Mortlake to Putney	25	50
1857	April 4	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	22	35
1858	March 27	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	21	20
1859	April 15	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	24	45
1860	March 31	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	26	5
1861	March 23	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	23	30
1862	April 12	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	23	30
1863	March 28	Oxford	Mortlake to Putney	23	6
1864	March 19	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	21	40
1865	April 8	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	21	24
1866	March 24	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	25	35
1867	April 13	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	22	40
1868	April 4	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	20	56
1869	March 17	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	20	4

It was announced in some of the papers of March 19 that Mr. Mellor, the original No. 7 of the Cambridge crew, died on March 18.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

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" 1 do.	1s. 11 3/4d.	do.
" demand	1s. 11 11/16d.	do.
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	do.
On Paris do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Kurrachee Sub-Agency.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 31st March 1869.

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London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

Current Accounts

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

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G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

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(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

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Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
" in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
" " —The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Current Deposits.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

Head Office—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

Bombay Agency.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. at 1s. 11 15/16d. "
3 do. at 1s. 11 7/8d. "
2 do. at 1s. 11 13/16d. "
1 do. at 1s. 11 3/4d. "
On demand (Head Office) at 1s. 11 5/8d. "

Interest

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

Remittances.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady other Christian name must be given.

Commissions.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Bombay, 28th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Subscribed Capital £928,200
Paid-up Capital £464,100
Reserve Fund ....£ 38,000

Head Office.
80, King William Street, London.

Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

Board of Directors.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

Chief Manager—R. O. Sawer, Esq.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

Agents in Scotland,
British Linen Company Bank.

Agents in Ireland.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" " 6 " 5 "
" " 12 " 6 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th October 1868.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.—Orders for Apples, ex "Zephyr," should be addressed to Messrs. Jacob Sawoo & Co., the purchasers, at our Ice vaults, No. 9 Marine Street.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY.

No. 9, Marine Street.

Ice on sale from 6 a.m. until 6 p.m. during the week, and from 6 until 10 a.m. Sundays. Price one anna per lb.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

METAL MART BOREE BUNDER.—

Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ¾ inch Plate Iron
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, daily expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by Shapoorjee Eduljee. Price Rs. 5 per copy.
Do. Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.
Mr. Addis' Map of Bombay. Rs. 3¼ per copy. Apply to
M. B. COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—For Sale, one Steam Mortar Mill (Horizontal Crushing Rollers) with steam power attached, and another without steam power, both in working order. For price and particulars apply to K., office of this paper.

Bombay, 31st March 1869.

FRESH! FRESH!! GIG or DOG CART HARNESS, just imported by Overland Mail.

H R. Baxter begs to inform his patrons and the public of the fresh receipt of an Invoice of the above on everlasting plates.

HARRIS'S Leather, Plate, and Steel Stuffs, in great varieties, may be had always of the undersigned.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

Received by Steamer "Columbian."

	Rs.	
New Nomenclature of Diseases. By authority	2	12
Addison on the Law of Contracts, 6th edn.	23	12
Dore's 200 Sketches	3	0
Fresenius's Chemical Analysis-Qualitative	6	12
Gheel—the City of the Simple	4	8
Other People's Windows	4	8
Maxims by a Man of the World	5	12
Price's The Principles of Currency	5	12
Bacon's Advancement of Learning. By W. A. Wright	3	4
Owen's Paleontology	5	2
Evenings at Home—in words of one syllable	2	2
The Swiss Family Robinson— ditto	2	2
Harley's The Old Vegetable Neurotics	9	0
Thornton on Labour	10	8
Medicine in Modern Times	5	12
Weale's Plane Trigonometry	0	12
Hannay and Dietrichsen's Almanac for 1869	0	8
The Nautical Almanack for 1869	2	0
Coleridge's Table Talk	4	8
London Society Christmas Number	0	12
Zadkiel's Prophetic Almanac for 1869	0	8
Miss Braddon's The Doctor's Wife	1	8
Ainsworth's Jack Sheppard	0	12

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Bond Street for March	0	12
Quadrilles,—Les Pompiers de France	2	0
———Adelina Patti, and Gipsey Queen. Each	1	8
Waltzes.—Gipsey Queen, and Deutsche Lieder. Each	2	0
Galop.—St. Patrick	2	0
Song.—La Belle Mabille	1	8
———The Idol of the Day	1	8
———Bird of the Greenwood	1	8
———The Pilgrim's Return	1	8
———The Cuckoo	1	8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 23rd March 1869.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

Received by Steamer "Baroda."

At reduced price—10 annas per shilling.

	Rs.	
Roberts on Billiards	4	12
Pavy's Digestion and its Disorders	5	6
St. Clair and Braphy's Residence in Bulgaria	7	8
Smith's Diseases of Children	13	2
Hartshorne's Conspectus of the Medical Sciences	13	2
Brinton's Myths of the New World	6	10
Kay's Lives of Indian Officers, Vol. I.	3	12
Every man's own Lawyer	4	4
Every Lawyer's own Book	4	6
Rules of Bexique	0	4
Fischendorf's The New Testament	1	4
Year Book of Facts—1869	3	2
Broadway. Vol. I.	3	12
Pollok's Course of Time. New Ill. Edn.	2	8
Child World	2	4
Chambers' Miscellany, Vol. 1	0	10
Urquhart's Dues and Charges on Shipping in Foreign Ports.	13	2
Zenner's Treatise on Nalve Years	7	14
Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America	7	8
Routledge's Nursery Rhymes	3	2
De la Rue's Indelible Diary—1869	0	10
Xmas Nos. London Society; Once a Week; and, Belgravia. Each	0	10
Caricature History of the Four Georges	4	12
Household Amusements and Enjoyments	3	2
Goulburn's Thoughts on Personal Religion	2	4
Cassell's Magazine. Vol I.	3	2
Acton on Prostitution	6	10
Chavasse's Advice to a Wife	1	10
Which is the Winner?	1	4
Golden Heart	1	4
Studies and Stories	3	2
Fergusson's Electricity	2	4
Winsor and Newton's Guides	0	10
Rawney's	0	10
SONG,—Blind Girl to her Harp	1	8
" —I cannot Sing the old Songs	2	0
Boosey's Musical Cabinet, No. 122	0	10
Chappell's Musical Magazine—March	0	10
Hanover Square "	0	10
PLAY—Dead Heart	0	8

Bombay, 29th March, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE PACIFIC FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of SYDNEY.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, Victoria. 26,

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the Marine Department of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Polices on Goods, Specie, &c., by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

Established 1843.

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1859 ....£228,314
Do. 1861 292,402
Do. 1863 341,868
Do. 1865 414,733
Do. 1867 460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of £232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

Life premiums for 1860 ....£ 73,150
Do. 1862 105,703
Do. 1864 152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to ending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq

Deputy Chairmen—{ William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.
Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
Auditors—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil ives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.

D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.

S. L. Acland, Esq. | W. Nixon, Esq.
H. Somerville, Esq. | A. E. Ashley, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.

The London Asiatic and American Company (Limited)
1st October 1867.

WANTED.

WANTED, several Moulders in Plaster of Paris. Apply James Freeman, Contractor, Victoria Road, Byculla.

7th April 1869.

TO COTTON SPINNERS and WEAVERS.—Wanted sets of four shaft Tappets for Platt Brothers & Co.'s Twill Looms. Address stating particulars to

WARWICK & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Elgin Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co. (Limited), Cawnpore.

MESSMAN for TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW at TANNA.—Applications for the same, for the year 1869-70, to be submitted to the Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Tanna, intimating terms offered, on or before the 10th April 1869.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO be LET, from 1st May 1869, an airy and commodious Bungalow, called "Malabar Castle," on Malabar Hill. Apply to Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucus. Apply to

WALLACE & Co.

TO LET, a very commodious and airy Bungalow at the Love Grove in Worlee. Has Out-houses and Stables, besides a very large Compound and an extensive open space roundabout; commands a very excellent view, lately occupied by Mr. Alexander Brown. Apply to

VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS & Co.,
Graham's Buildings.

NOTICES.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
BURMAH shaped, per hundred	1 12	2 0
Do. Do. per thousand	14 0	16 0
THE OFFICE Cheroot, per hundred	1 8	1 12
Do. Do. per thousand	13 0	15 0

These Cheroots are of a quality very superior to those commonly sold; and prepared by the original manufacturer, from the finest leaf only, expressly for

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PRINSEP'S Criminal Procedure Code—Second Edition Rs. 15, by post Rs. 16; or half bound in law calf and interleaved Rs. 21, by post Rs. 22-8.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BAILLIE'S Digest of MOHUMMUDAN LAW on the subjects to which it is usually applied by British Courts of Justice in India. Rs. 17-8.
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STARLING'S INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW and PROCEDURE, including the Procedure in the High Courts as well as that in the Courts not established by Royal Charter, with Forms of Charges, and Notes of Evidence, illustrated by a large number of English cases and cases decided in the High Courts of India; with an Appendix of Selected Criminal Acts of the Legislative Council. Rs. 18-12.
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THEOBALD'S ACTS of the LEGISLATIVE Council of India, from 1834 to 1867. New edition, five vols. handsomely bound. Rs. 60.
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AITCHESON'S TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, and SUNNUDS relating to India and the neighbouring Countries. 7 volumes, with index volume. Rs. 56.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Pocket Edition, 1868.

INDIAN PENAL CODE, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, and POLICE CODE, in one Volume, pocket size. Rs. 5.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE ENGLISHWOMAN IN INDIA: containing information for Ladies on Outfit, Furniture, Housekeeping, Children, Servants, Stables, and Travelling; together with a number of Receipts for Indian Cookery. By a Lady Resident. Rs. 3-12.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FORSYTH on the SPORTING RIFLE and its Projectiles. Second Edition. Rs. 4-12.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SPENS' INDIAN READY RECKONER: containing tables for ascertaining the value of any number of articles, from 3 pies to 5 rupees; also tables of wages; from 4 annas to 25 rupees; and other useful tables. Rs. 1-8.
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ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of ideas and assist in literary composition. Twenty-fifth edition, 1868. Rs. 6-12.
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DICKENS' WORKS.—The "CHARLES DICKENS" edition, in 18 vols., well bound, with 8 illustrations in each volume, complete. Rs. 37.
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DICKENS' WORKS.—Illustrated Library edition, in Twenty-six volumes, half bound, red morocco, gilt. Rs. 200.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PUNCH.—A set for the first twenty years, 1842 to 1861, in twenty volumes, scarlet, cloth, gilt edges. Rs. 100
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

Rosewood Electrum-bound Tray Case, containing a full set of best Electrum double-jointed needle-pointed instruments, by Elliott ....Rs. 185
Rosewood Electrum-bound Tray Case, containing a full set minus proportional Compasses, of best Electrum double-jointed needle-pointed instruments, by Elliott ... " 135
Rosewood Electrum-bound Tray Case, containing best Electrum double-jointed instruments, by Elliott ... " 115
Mahogany Tray Cases, containing best Electrum instruments by Elliott ... Rs. 50 and " 65
Sets of instruments by other makers, of excellent quality, ranging in price from ... Rs. 5 to " 50
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SECOND-HAND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.—The following have been left with the undersigned on Commission Sale:—

1 6 inch Transit Theodolite, by Elliott ... Rs. 315
1 6 inch Plain do., by Stanley, complete with solid leather cover. This instrument is in every way equal to new ... " 420
1 6 inch "Everest" Theodolite, by Elliott ... " 350
1 Pocket Sextant, by C. W. Finch ... " 35
1 Optical Square, by C. W. Finch ... " 11
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PEAR TREE WOOD RAILWAY CURVES, by Stanley, the set consisting of 50 complete in box...Rs. 25.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ....Rs. 750 0
A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

REDUCED SCALE OF CHARGES FOR BOOKS.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. have long had it in contemplation to reduce their scale of charges, but have hitherto been deterred by important considerations connected with the increasing expenses of keeping up Establishments in Bombay and the heavy rate of freight on Overland Consignments. In consequence, however, of the extension of business, the addition to the European Population of the Presidency, and the revision of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's tariff in favour of Importers, together with the facilities now afforded by that Company, they have the pleasure to announce that from this date they will offer the following advantages:—

New and Standard Books, whether supplied from Stock or procured from England, will be charged at a uniform rate of ten annas to the shilling; thus a book of which the published price in England is six shillings will be supplied at three rupees twelve annas; the same book procured from England through the post would cost four rupees. In the case of larger books, the result is nearly the same: a book published at £1 will generally weigh 3 lbs., costing in postage four shillings, or four shillings and eight pence; the total cost by this means would therefore be Rs. 13; purchased in Bombay the same book will cost Rs. 12-8. There will thus be, in future, no advantage in ordering books direct from England by post; and when the convenience of immediate supply is taken into consideration, in addition to the avoidance of all risk in transit Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. respectfully submit that there will be a large balance of advantage in favour of their Customers.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. are prepared to receive indents from Schools and Public Libraries, and to execute them at English prices plus the ordinary charges of import, for amounts of not less than £100.—Cash on delivery.

The Book Stock, after many valuable additions, especially to the Law and Medical shelves has been re-arranged and classified in a manner to facilitate selection. The latest publications are received by the Weekly Steamers, and nothing is omitted to keep the general reader *au courant* with the best Literature of the day.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. respectfully solicit inspection of their stock; a spare half hour may be pleasantly spent in looking over the shelves.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. would direct special attention to their Cash terms for Periodicals and Newspapers. A list of these Publications with the distinctive features of each, the English price and the rates at which they are supplied in Bombay or despatched to the Mofussil, may be had on application. A glance will show that Magazines are supplied at less than their cost when sent direct from England by post; for instance, any Shilling Magazine costs eight pence per month postage from England, making the total cost £1, or Rs. 10 per annum; the charge as per Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co.'s list, is Rs. 7-2 in Bombay or Rs. 8-10 by post into the country. Newspapers which are sent direct from England to addresses in India, are quoted at a small percentage upon the English cost and postage, though less than that charged by many English News Agents.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. trust that their old Friends and Customers will continue, and increase their favours, and that the Public generally will do them the honour to second their endeavours to deal fairly and justly by the Community.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co.'s Catalogues of the Library and of the Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments are still availble.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.
22nd March, 1869.

NOTICES.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical Defects; being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868

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Ham, Pale, Prime Plump, per lb.	1 0	1 2
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FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

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SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,
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Invite the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China to the fact that they have had 25 years experience as Shippers of Goods to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents on the closest wholesale terms.

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As D. N. & Co. have accounts for their own business with all the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

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Price lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.
Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price lists and samples can be procured from, and orders sent through Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co. Calcutta and also of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

W. V. WRIGHT AND Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP,

Registered as
SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.

This Soap is compounded from our "LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS," which, according to the testimony of the leading Medical Journals, is unrivalled for its Detergent and Antiseptic qualities, besides being an almost infallible specific for Indolent Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, and Affections of the Skin generally. All the active principles of Coal-Tar, including that powerful disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, are contained in the "Liquor," and are developed in the Soap in a milder form.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is a material security against infectious diseases of every sort, and moderates the effluvia of house drains. This effect is produced by the water being thrown into them in which the soap has been sued for washing.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap improves the general condition of the skin, which becomes soft and silky, and after washing there is a conscious sensation of a most agreeable and refreshing character. The face assumes a clear and healthy appearance; there is no liability to chilblains or chapped hands, and offensive emanations from the person (if there be any) are quickly removed.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey. All ordinary soaps destroy the colour of the hair more or less; but the "Sabo Carbonis Detergens" does not produce this effect, partly because it contains a very small proportion of alkali and partly because of the peculiar nature of the alkali, and the special form and combination in which it exists.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap, from the small quantity of alkali which it contains, as well as from the compression to which it is subjected, does not soften or waste in water like other soaps, and will be, therefore, found most economical in use.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is a specific against the bite of reptiles, the sting of insects, &c., &c., and is an invaluable article in hot climates.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is most highly spoken of by the Press. The following is from the "Lancet" Dec. 22, 1866:—"In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis, which had resisted all other kinds of treatment, speedily got well under the application of the Liquor Carbonis Detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fœtid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of soap; Messrs. W. V. Wright and Co., London, are the manufacturers." See also "Medical Times and Gazette," Jan. 19, 1867. "British Medical Journal," Jan. 26, 1867.

Sold in Tablets at 6d. and 1s. each by all Chemists,
And wholesale by the Sole Proprietors,
W. V. WRIGHT & COMPANY,
Manufacturing Chemists, Wholesale and Export Druggists,
Southwark Street, London, S.E.
Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.
Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. Wright & Co. will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharamaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their special manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

SALES BY AUCTION.

LANDED PROPERTY for SALE.—Messrs. Heeralall & Co. have the following property for sale by private contract:—A nice airy Bungalow, situate towards the north side of the new Elphinstone Road, near the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway stations at Parell, with Vehar water laid on the premises, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 24, and containing by admeasurement 1,800 square yards or thereabouts. Private offers for the same will be received by the undersigned until 21st April, at their office in Rampart Row, No. 6. HEERALALL & Co.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Poreclain Wares, a first class Pianoforte, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Lower Colaba, opposite to the Gun Carriage Manufactory.

On Wednesday the 14th instant, Messrs. Bomanjee Dossabhoy and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c., of H. Bedford, Esq., C. E., proceeding to Europe, of which full particulars will appear hereafter. No Catalogues, and the property will be on view three days prior to the day of sale.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 10th April 1869.

AUCTION SALE of FURNITURE, Plated, Glass and Crockery Wares, two Pianos, &c., at Bandora Hill, near the Nossa Senhora De Monte Chapel.

To-morrow, Sunday, the 11th inst., Messrs. Bomanjee Dossabhoy and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Executors of the late Sir Braz Fernandes, at his late residence at Bandora Hill, the Furniture, &c., of the late Sir Braz Fernandes, the same comprising of glass and crockery wares, plated soup tureens, curry dishes, bottle stands, spoons and forks, blackwood and jackwood dining, round, washing, dressing, and other tables, walnut, large chests of drawers with book cases, cupboards, ebony couches, easy and other chairs, two grand and square pianos, hanging argand and globe lamps, clock, sideboard, four-posts bedsteads, tea poys, a pair of China sugar jars on stands, screens, wardrobes, teakwood large and small chests, pictures, carpets, books, copper cooking utensils, and a variety of other articles.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 10th April 1869.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 12th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of grey, white, and coloured piece goods, &c.

4 bales blue pilot cloth.
3 do. regatta stripe.
2 cases printed mulls.
4 do. white do.
3 do. orange do.
1 do. white dimitty.

A rosewood cottage piano, by Holderness and Holderness.

On account of the concerned—

N & B W ½—2 cases containing 40 pieces black union cloth, landed per steamer "Baroda."

On account of whom it may concern—

5 sets best plated mounted double harness.
4 do. do. do. single do.
3 rolls velvet carpet of best pattern.

SALE of SUPERIOR TEAK BOARDS.

On Saturday, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, on the Tank Bunder, to close a shipment, a quantity of superior teak boards in small convenient lots to suit purchasers sized 8 by 1, 8 by 2, 8 by 1½, 10 by 1, 8 by ¾, 8 by 4, 6 by ½, 6 by 2, 6 by 3, 8 by 1¼, 6 by 4.

AUCTION SALE of valuable ground and bungalow in Love Lane, Mazagon.

On Monday, the 19th of April, at 4 p.m. precisely, under instructions received from the mortgagee Soobadrabai Hindoo woman widow of Dinanath Luximonjee, Esq., deceased, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises:—all that piece or parcel of ground with the bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, and containing several valuable wells situate in Love Lane, Mazagon, admeasuring 21,911 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 46, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1, subject to a yearly ground rent of Rs. 6 and bounded as follows, viz., east by the property of His Highness Aga Khan, west by the property of Dr. Baptist, north by Love Lane, Mazagon, and south partly by property belonging to the estate of the late Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell, and partly by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, in Graham's Buildings, Parsee Borah Bazar Street, Fort.

Bombay, 10th April, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,

Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

This Day, Saturday, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will submit to public auction, at their rooms, in Apollo Street, a variety of sundry goods, comprising cut glassware, wine and sodawater tumblers, hock bottles, preserve pots, decanters, handsome dinner and toilet sets, flower pots, spare globes, dram tumblers, boxes of fancy and toilet soaps, a case of pocket knives, American clocks and time-pieces, China flower boxes, spare chamber-shades, 30 dozens bead necklaces, a case of porcelain toys, a few lots of reading books, and other articles, &c.

On account and risk of the concerned—
21 cotton cleaning machines.

Also, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, consisting of shirtings, madapollams, T. cloths, dhoties, domestics, longcloths, &c.

Also, the following ornaments and watch.

By order of Mr. Domingo Vincent Pereira, and on account and risk of Mr. Francis Lopes.

1 gold necklace.
1 pair of gold small bangles and one large do.
1 gold McCabe's hunting watch in case, No. 02790.
1 gold curb chain.

To be sold on the 10th instant, by Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co., Auctioneers, at their rooms on account of Somjeebhoy Visram, the Pledger thereof and by order of the Pledgees.

18 chests silk.
61 cases cassia, per steamer "American" from Hongkong.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A few dozens English towels of sizes.
A few boxes of best Pinet Castillian Brandy.
Do. do. do. S. Miller's Sherry.
Do. pints do. Crown's Port.
Best Tennent's Beer in quarts.
Marble Slabs of sizes.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th April, 1869.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.

Byculla, Parell Road, next to the Jewish Synagogue.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.

TO BE LET at MALABAR HILL No. 20.

A fine airy and commodious upper-storied bungalow known as Baulah Hall. Apply to Byramjee Framjee & Co., Auctioneers, Byculla.

WEEKLY SALE.

This Day, Saturday, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at their New Byculla Auction Mart, when they will submit for public competition the following, viz.:—

A few pairs of Gentlemen's superior half boots, coloured pictures in gilt frames, several handsome gas chandeliers, carved blackwood furniture, such as couches, cupboards, chests of drawers, camp cots, tables, a few lots of toys, fancy goods, sets of second-hand double harness, large and small weighing scales and weights, a quantity of salad oil, earthen jars, screens, &c., &c.

At 4 p.m.

One English-built dog-cart.
One second-hand shigram.
And any other carriages, and horses offering.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY in an oart called Hatody, by order of Babool Ramjee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Janardhen Dadajee and Saruswuttee bai widow of Wassoodew Yadowjee.

This Day, Saturday, the 10th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises:—all that piece or parcel of fazendaree ground of which Portuguese Church the brother-hood of Santassinio Sacraments is the fazendar with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, in an oart called Hatody containing by admeasurement 88 and 6-ninth square yards or thereabout, be the same little more or less and which said messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 300 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Pandurung Anundjee, on or towards the west by the house of Trimbuck Pandoorungjee, on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Babool Ramjee, and on or towards the north by the vacant ground of Narayen Muccondjee and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said Janardhen Dadajee and Saraswuttee bai widow of Wassoodew Yadowjee.

The Auction Sale of George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, is postponed till Monday, the 12th instant.

NOTICE to CAPITALISTS and OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE of Buildings, Ground, Machinery, Materials, &c., &c., of the George III. Jute and Wool spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (in Liquidation). At Parell.

Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. have been favoured with instructions from the liquidator of the above Company to submit to public auction, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., and the following days, if necessary. All the buildings and grounds of the above Company in the course of construction, together with all the valuable materials and machinery, &c., therein erected, and lying, viz., a large powerful 40 horse-power high and low pressure engine and boilers, an 8 horse-power vertical do., and boiler, a large drilling machine, a horizontal shaping do., a vertical slotting do., a large self-acting slide lathe with bed about 24 feet long, shaftings and pulleys, plumber blocks, &c., about 1,500 feet large cast iron spouting, a quantity of large wall boxes, a do. of bevil and mitre wheels, 2 large iron girders and cast iron do., several single and double crab winches, about 1,000 feet of shafting from 2 to 6 inches diameter, a large quantity of coupling, about 150 cast iron pulleys, about 300 cast iron columns fitted with pedestals to suit, shafting from 4 to 8 inches in diameter, caps and base plates for do. in large quantity, about 300 to 400 large English stones adapted for the foundation of machinery, a very large quantity of bobins in very large casks, a great number of spinning and weaving machines, a quantity of engineer's tools, pulley blocks, files, a large quantity of large tin plates, and a variety of other valuable and useful materials, tools, and machinery, too numerous to mention.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, liquidator of the Company, at 14, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

N. B.—The buildings and ground will be sold at 4 p.m. on the 12th instant, on the premises.

Catalogues are now ready and may be had on application, and the property is now on view.

Bombay, 10th April 1869. BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

This Day, Saturday, the 10th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and colored piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloths, madapollams, jaconets, dhoties, dosooties, &c.

Few articles of office furniture, such as tables, chairs, copying-presses, benches, and a palanquin.

8 Bales 400 pieces of grey shirtings, 8½ lbs.
7 do. 350 do. do. do. 7 lbs.
6 do. 600 do. do. jaconets.
2 photographic camara with apparatus.

At 1 p.m.

An English-built buggy with a bay fast-trotting Arab horse and harness.
One grey brougham horse.
One English-built dog-cart, by McNaghton and Smith with a grey Arab horse and harness.
A handsome bay Arab charger height about 14-3.

AUCTION SALE of RED LEAD.

On Tuesday next, the 13th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, outside the Fort Custom House.

On account of the concerned:—
200 kegs of red lead each weighing one cwt.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY.

On Tuesday next, the 13th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of Maneckjee Jamsetjee Capudia, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Vunmallee Madhowdass Premjee the mortgagor, the following landed property:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of Shaik Abdoola Packmore Street, in the sub-district of the sub-registrar of Bhooleshwar, the said messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 33, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-six, and six-ninth square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the rent roll of the Collector of land revenue under No. 2,676 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by a passage, on or towards the south by the property of Ramjee Valljee, on or towards the east by a passage for sweepers, and on or towards the west by the said Shaik Abdoola Packmore Street.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE and ELEGIBLE BUNGALOW at KHANDALLA.

On Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to submit to public auction at their rooms, No. 5 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, the following property at Khandalla:—

That desirable and commodious bungalow built by G. L. Clowser, Esq., situated on the best part of the hill and commanding an excellent view with extensive compound and garden, together with out-houses, servants' quarters, cook rooms, stablings, &c.

The said piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement twenty acres or thereabouts. For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very elegant and costly household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a splendid pianoforte, by C. H. Schroder, carriages, horses, first-class wines, fresh oilmanstores, &c., at the Light House, Upper Colaba.

On Thursday, the 15th and Friday, the 16th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the very elegant and costly household furniture, &c., the property of Captain H. Moreland, proceeded to Europe, the same comprises, a set of handsome vine leaf pattern and rich cut hollow stem glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast, tea and dessert services, best plated ware, such as sets of dish covers in 6 and 2, hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle and egg frames, ice pitchers, tea sets, toast racks, round waiters, bottle waggon, mugs, a mahogany case containing a set of king's pattern spoons and forks, an English-plate chest, double and single table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, by Mapper Brothers, a double-barrel gun, by W. Murdoch, revolvers, by R. Adams and J. Beattie, sextons oblical, theodolite in cases, &c., richly carved seasoned blackwood furniture, most of them are made to order, such a set of telescope dining table for 30 persons, set of camp table in 2 pieces, sideboards, arms and without arms chairs, whatnots, round teapoys, circular, pier, sofa and card tables, drawing-room chairs, conversation and reclining couches, ebony-wood easy chairs, handsome English brass cots, sional and rocking chairs, rich velvet pile carpets, a first-rate English mahogany square pianoforte, by C. H. Schroder, a first-rate large musical box playing 8 tunes with flutes, music stand, corner whatnots, plated and bronze single double and treble lights hanging argand lamps, a handsome English mahogany pier table with marble top, a large pier glass in mahogany frame, first-rate engravings in maple and gilt frames, bronze figures, table ornaments, a first-rate marble regulator, going one year clock, by Hearson, Colson & Co., do. 14 days clocks with bronze figures, strikes halves and hours, a very handsome English gilt ornamented brass bedstead, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, a gentleman's Ceylon-made writing table, a first-rate China camphorwood large wardrobe, a do. mahogany book-case with plate-glass doors, chests of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, first-class wines, fresh oilmanstores, handsome China flower pot stands and garden seats, China and earthen pots of choice plants, a pair of teakwood large garden benches, &c., &c.

At 1 p.m.

A English-built four-seated open-carriage, by J. Barton and Sons, with a pair of handsome iron grey Arab horses and a set of English-brass mounted harness.
A do. light waggonet, by Pearge and Countz, with a pair of chesnut fast-trotting horses and harness.
A handsome English-built miniature brougham, by Paliser.
A milch cow and calf.
Sets of single harness, hunting saddle, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 5 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a first-class slate billiard, by Hopkins and Stephens, a strong Calcutta-built buggy, a handsome bay high-bred Australian horse, and a dark bay Arab riding do., &c., at Malabar Hill.

On Wednesday, the 28th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at Malabar Hill, the handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a first-class slate billiard table, by Hopkins and Stephens, buggy, horses, &c., the property of H. Muller, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A first-rate English-built open carriage by Laurie and Marner, with a pair of white Arab horses and harness, complete.
A English-built mail phaeton with flea-bitten grey horse and harness complete. The property of a gentleman proceeded to England.
A very superior buggy, horse, and harness complete. Price Rs. 1,200. May be seen at two hours' notice.
Five sets of double buckle best-plated mounted single harness. The property of an officer proceeding to England.
A handsome cab with horse and harness complete in good order, the horse also goes in saddle.
A high-caste bay arab charger very handsome and free from vice carries a lady.
A Breach loading rifle by Holland, bran new, complete.
A muzzle-loading rifle 12 bore, in perfect order complete in case.
1 Tranter's revolver pistol, complete in oak case.

The undivided right and good will of about 13 years unexpired lease of two large tracts of land situated on the Island of Trombay, containing clays of superior quality for making bricks and portland cement, with a brick machine and extra dies on the ground. For particulars of boundary apply to R. Fairbairn, C. E., Tanna, and conditions of sale to the undersigned.

For full particulars apply to

Bombay, 10th April, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

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